The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,410—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy........................As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PEMBA, 1,536 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. J. Guy, R. N. R., on SATURDAY, the 18th January 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the ORIENTAL, 1481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander E. G. Flower, on THURSDAY, the 16th January, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. G. Flower, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 16th January 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Wilkinson, on MONDAY, the 20th January 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	450	330	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

THE Steamer COLUMBIA will sail as above on the 29th January 1879. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Bombay, 20th December 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P., Captain J. VEREL.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 18th instant. She has a full Poop and her Saloons and State Rooms are on Deck. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1879.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND LIVERPOOL.
S. S. RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 400 Horse Power.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 31st instant. Her Saloons and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1879.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. EUROPEAN,
2,708 Tons, 350 Horse Power.
TO SAIL ON THE 31st INSTANT.

THIS Steamer will be despatched as above, and has very comfortable First and Second Class accommodation. All on Deck. For rates, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th January 1879.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S S. COLUMBIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
—	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Reynoldson	20th Jan.
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th do.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	3rd Feb.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	10th do.
—	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	17th do.
(s)	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	3rd March
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
—	CATHAY	2282	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	21st Jan. 1879
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	4th Feb. 1879
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	31st Jan. 1879.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS:

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL ....400 Rupees.
LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY ....35 Guineas.

STEAMERS.

	Tons Reg.	N.H.P.		Tons Reg.	N.H.P.
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	250	CLAN LAMONT	2,000	250
CLAN FRASER	2,200	250	CLAN MURRAY	2,200	280
CLAN GORDON	2,200	250	CLAN STUART	2,200	280

THESE STEAMERS will shortly occupy the regular berth, with monthly sailings, increasing to a fortnightly service as the Steamers now being launched are completed.

The "Clan Line" Steamers are built expressly for the Indian trade. The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as in cold climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Freight and Passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer BENARTY, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Piece Goods at the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, in Rampart Row, Fort.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., have received instructions to submit to Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort, a quantity of piece goods, consisting of grey dhooties, dyed jacconets, white stripe mulls, prints of various kind, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Sir Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned—

M C—24 Bales damaged Compta Cotton.
M—1 ditto ditto Sawginned Dharwar Cotton.
5 Docras ditto Loose ditto ditto

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES at OOMERCADY advertised to be held TO-DAY by order of the Mortgagee, Thucker Dyall Bhimjee, is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th inst. at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sha Jaitha Haridass.

25 Shares in the Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, rich cut Glassware best Plated and Porcelainware, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, a large light open fourseated Carriage with a pair of fast trotting Arab Horses, perfectly quiet in every respect, both have been ridden, one an excellent Lady's Horse, &c, at No. 42, Upper Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome household furniture, open carriage, horses, &c., the property of Colonel J. C. Hailes, R. A.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE AT THE G. I. P. R. STATION, BOREE BUNDER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th Inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the lost luggage of the G.I.P.R.Co., consisting of table cloths worked in gold, gold embroidered coats, belts, buckles, gold and silver ornaments, gold beads, stone bead, necklace, silver head cover, silver gagrees, silver mahadew, silver plates, ear-rings, pearls, &c., &c, silken jublas, sadees, caps, trousers, trouser cloth, gold lace, silk cloth of different colours, different kind of other cloths, &c., &c, copper and brass vessels, brass syringes, dabee, English shawls, blankets, carpets, umbrellas, and many other sundry articles, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 28, Elphinstone Circle, the valuable and handsome house-hold furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., &c., the property on the late G. B. THOMSON, Esq.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Also, a few lots of Gentlemen Boots, Shoes, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Handsome Brown Waler Gelding, height 16-1, goes in single and double harness.

1 English-built glass fronted Miniature Brougham.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Hajee Vully Hajee Khumisa:—

H V R—5054-55—2 Cases Perfumery, Marking Ink, German Silver Albert Chains, Combs, Lockets, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th, and THURSDAY the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware by "Elkington," rich crockery and glassware, one English-built four-seated C. spring barouche, by "Laurie and Marner," one English-built C. spring brougham, by "Robinson, Cook, and Haldway," a pair of very handsome fast trotting Bay Australian horses, about 16-2, one powerful bay Australian mare (if not previously disposed of by private sale), a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., &c., the property of the Hon'ble James Gibbs.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, at 1 P. M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell, the valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture and glassware, and porcelain ware, one bay Arab Horse, Plants, &c., the property of J. H. EDWARD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1879.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS.

FOR SINKING, DEEPENING, and CLEANING WELLS. SOLE MANUFACTURERS for Bengal, Oude, and the North-West Provinces.

BURN & Co.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah, Bengal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF PROFESSOR HENNICKE AND THE FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15TH.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
INTRODUCING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA
NEW AND STARTLING ILLUSIONS.

ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1; Pit, 8 As. Reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

ALSO ON EXHIBITION FROM 7 TILL 11 P.M. AT THE ESPLANADE THEATRE,
FATIMA,
THE LAST LONDON SENSATION.

ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

NOVELTIES IN VALENTINES on sale at the several establishments of TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOUSE HOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. Free from Fat. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants and delicate persons; and in Sea sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ ... doz. packs	17 0	10 9
„ gilt edged ... pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ ... doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

			Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
12	10 inch	Meat Plates	4 8	5 0
12	10 „	Soup do.	4 8	5 0
12	10 „	Hot Water Plates	24 0	27 0
12	8 „	Pudding do.	4 0	4 8
12	6 „	Cheese do.	3	3 80
1	18 „	Well Gravy Dish	7 8	8 8
1	20 „	Flat Dish	6 0	6 12
1	18 „	do.	4 0	4 8
1	16 „	do.	3 0	3 8
1	14 „	do.	2 4	2 8
2	12 „	do.	3 0	3 8
2	10 „	do.	2 4	2 8
1	16 „	Fish Drainer	3 0	3 4
1	9 „	Pie Dish	1 0	1 8
1	11 „	do.	1 8	1 12
1		Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.	9 0	10 0
2		do. Sauce do.	4 8	5 0
2		Vegetable Dishes	5 4	6 0
2		Side Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0
1		Salad Bowl	2 8	2 12
		Full Set as above	110 12	125 0

The above with gilt handles to covered Dishes At an additional cost of Cash Rs. 20-12; Credit 23.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
1 Cheese Dish without cover	2 4	2 8
1 Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).
SHOW ROOMS.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LOST, on Sunday in the Fort, a white English Terrier Bitch, black patch over one eye; answers to name of "VIXEN." Finder will be rewarded. Apply to X. Y. Z.

A WIDOW wishes for a SITUATION with a Lady with or without children, in Bombay, as NURSE. References unexceptionable. Address "B. C.," *Bombay Gazette.*

THE ARGYLL SCHOOLS and COLLEGE, PANCHGANI. Separate house for the girls. For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ELEME and SULTANA RAISINS, CHOCOLATE CREAMS and DROPS, PEARSE, Confectioner Apollo Street.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JUNE 1878.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.	Cash. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls........each	4 4
Do. Double do. for Club use „	3 8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2 0
BATS.	
All Cane ....each	12 0
Treble do. .... „	11 0
Double do. .... „	10 0
Single do. .... „	8 8
Double Whalebone .... „	10 8
Single Do. .... „	9 8
Match, best selected .... „	7 0
Do. do. for practice .... „	5 8
Presentation with silver plate ... „	16 0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4 8
GLOVES.	
Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5 8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated......per pair	6 8
LEG GUARDS.	
Guards, White Buck Skin..............	7 8
Do. Chamois Skin....................	6 8
STUMPS, &c.	
Stumps, with brass ferrules...........	7 0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8 0
Do. Plain Ash.....................	5 8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c..................each	14 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ...from	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen.............................	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8
Scoring Sheets.....................per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition..........	0 12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets ....Rs. 72-0 to	85 0
Lawn Tennis Bats ....each	8 0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz. .... Rs. 3-0 to	5 8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9 8

RACKET KIT.
BY JEFFRIES AND MALINS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality..................	11 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls ....per dozen	1 8
Do. Gut Strings........................per set	3 8
Fives Bats ....each	1 8
Fives Balls ....per dozen	4 0
Racket Shoes, best quality....................	10 0
Do. Presses.......................Rs. 5-0 to	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from ....Rs. 40-0 to	80 0
Badminton Bats...............................each	7 0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4-0 to	6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to........................	4 0

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel..................................	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets...	12 0
Single Sticks ....per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards .... „	1 4
Buffalo do. do. .... „	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin ....per set of 4	9 0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 8
Do. do. No. 5	7 0
Do. do. No. 6	8 0
*Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to................................	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do. ... „	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... „	1 0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

☞ Priced lists of Parlour and Outdoor Games and General Gymkhana Kit, may be had on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

KNIGHT, BEVAN, AND STURGE'S CELEBRATED
LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT.
SOLE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

NEW ARRIVALS OF

PORTS.	CHAMPAGNES.	BRANDIES.
SHERRIES.	HOCKS.	IRISH WHISKEYS.
MARSALLAS.	MOSELLES.	SCOTCH Do.
MADEIRAS.	SAUMUR.	GINS.
MANZANILLAS.	SAUTERNES.	LIQUEURS.

&c., &c.

CATALOGUES WITH PRICES ON APPLICATION.

FORBES & CO., Agents, Bombay.

W. J. ESSAI, Fort; EDULJEE BAZONJEE LAKDAWALLA, Fort and Powdhonie, Bombay; and BAZONJEE JAMSETJEE, Poona, SUB-AGENTS.

MUSICAL BOXES.

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with lock, playing 8 airs. Length, 20 inches; width, 9 inches; depth, 5½ inches. Rs. 120.

Madame Angot, 1st selection
Corn rigs are bonnie
Le Reve Waltz
Upon the Grand Parade
Madame Angot, 2nd selection
Silver Ripple's Waltz
Otley Croacher
Tyrolien Air

The Old English Gentleman
La Sensitive
The Village Blacksmith
Tyrolene de la Vie Parisienne
Love among the Roses
Wenn die Schwalben
Bird of the Spring Time
Mon Bijou Mazurka

La Favorite
I Will Stand by My Friend
Albion-Fantasie
Perles di Diamants, Mazurka
Fantasie by Offenbach
Britannia Valse
Crispino and La Comare
God Save the Queen

Mandolinata
L. Jolie, Polka
Pal o'Mine
Souvenir de Carlsbad, Valse
Put Me in My Little Bed
Aus den Huren, Mazurka
La Barbiere de Seville
Rudopkange, Valse

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with lock, playing 12 airs. Length, 22½ inches; width, 9 inches; depth, 6 inches. Rs. 150.

Honiggratser Siegesmarch
Wait for the Turn of the Tide
Touristero Galop
Auld Lang Syne
Blue Bonnets
Campbells are Coming

I like to be a Swell
L'Invitation la Valse
The Roman Fall
Come under My Pladdie
Lass o'Gowrie
Logie o'Buchan

Santa Lucia
The Caledonians, Quadrille
La Tour du Monde, Valse
My Love is like a Red Rose
My Nanny's aw' a
Robin Adair

The Pilot
Rosalie, Redowa
La Fille de Madame Angot
Bonnie Blue Flag
Jack o Hazeldean
Roy's wife

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with lock, 8 airs, with 7 Bells, Drums, Castagnets and new patent Indicator to show the number of the tun Size 20½ inches by 12. 9½ inches deep. Price Rs. 250.

Chilperic Waltz
Campbells are Coming

Die Flederman's Waltz
Home, Sweet Home

Schlummer Polka
Wait for the turn of the Tide

Echos of Lucerne, Mazurka
Morning Bell, Galop

Rosewood Inlaid with Bells, Drums and Indicator as above, size 22½ by 13 inches; 10½ inches deep, playing 8 airs. Rs. 250.

Mulligan Guards
Bacio Waltz

Lily Bells
Palmyra Polka

Tommy make room for your uncle
L'Invitation a la' Valse

Rule Britannia
Echo of Lucerne, Mazurka

Rosewood Inlaid with Lock, 8 airs—with Bells, Drums and Castagnets, size 22½ by 12; deep 9½ Rs. 300.

Faust, Gounod
Cavalier, Mazurka

Huguenots, Chorus
Norma, Selection

Il Belvedessi, Schottische
Lucrezia Borgia, Selection

William Tell, Selection
Les Fiernees, Waltz

Rosewood Inlaid (10 airs), with 7 Bells, Drums, Castagnets, and Patent Indicator, size 24 by 12; deep 10 inches. Rs. 300.

Rule Britannia
Il Barbile, Waltz
British Grenadiers

Woorzolaine, Couplet
Frais et gai, Polka
Bay of Biscay

Red, White and Blue
Martha, Chorus

Pilgrim of Love
La Monette de Portici

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with Lock, with Bells, playing 10 airs. Length, 26 inches; width, 13 inches; depth, 10½ inches. Rs. 350

March of the Men of Harlech
Genevieve de Brabant [XIII
Air composed by King Louis
La Vie Parisienne, Polka
Annie Laurie

La Grande Duchesse [Doon
Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie
La Fille de Madame Angot
The Lass o'Gowrie
Guards' Valse

When Johnny Marching Home
La Fille de Madame Angot
Martha
Girofle Girofla [born
A Highland Lad, My Love, was

Air composed par le Roi Louis
Annie Laurie [XIII
Charlie is My Darling
Valse, The Flower Girl
God Save the Queen.

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with Lock, playing 6 airs. Zither or Harp Musical Boxes. Length, 16½ inches; width, 8 inches; Depth, 5½ inches. Rs. 120.

Preciosa
Girofle Girofla
Those Evening Bells
Il Talismana, March
La Fille de Madame Angot
Vieu Mein Sinor, Valse

Don Giovanni, Minnetts
Bonnie Dundee
Those Evening Bells
Ama Sisin
Will Jones and Simon Jones
Le Bleu Danube, Valse

Don Giovanni
The Tender Time of May
La Dame Blanche
Bird of the Wilderness
After the Opera is Over
View Mein Sinor Valse,

Rosewood Inlaid Box with patent Winder and Zither attachment; size 22 in. by 9; deep; 6 inches 6 airs. Rs. 150.

Beatrice di Tenda No. 1.
First Love Waltz

Ernani, Verdi
Somnambula Quadrilles

Wedding Polka
Pesaro Waltz

Rosewood Inlaid Boxes, with lock, playing 8 airs. Zither or Harp Musical Boxes. Length, 1 foot 8 inches; width, 9 inches; depth 6 inches. Rs. 120.

SCOTCH AIRS.

Annie Laurie
Coming thro' the Rye
Robin Adair
Ye Banks and Braes
Green Grow the Rashes
The Boaties Row
Tullochgorum
Auld Lang Syne

ENGLISH AIRS.

Silver Threads among the Gold
Sweethearts, Waltz — Sullivan
Only — Gabriel
Ruby, Song
Come where my Love lies Dreaming
Spring, Spring, Gentle Spring
Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye
Songs that I Loved Long Ago

MISCELLANEOUS—SELECTED.

Home, Sweet Home
Here's to the Maiden
Here's a Health to all Good Lasses
Auld Lang Syne
Fading Away
The Girl I Left Behind Me
The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington
The Dashing White Sergeant

Blue Bells of Scotland
Bonnie Dundee
Logie O'Buchan

Jessie the Flower of Dumblane
Jack O Hazildean
Duncan Gray

O'Nanny will-thou Gang
We're a Nodding

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with Lock, playing 8 airs, Zither or Harp Musical Box. Length, 20 inches; width, 9 inches; depth, 5½ inches. Rs. 150.

Girofle Girofla
Cliquot, Galop

La Fille de Madame Angot
The Lugger

La Gazelle, Polka
Golden Wings

Wolksange, Valse
Beautiful, Ballard

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with Lock, playing 6 airs. Length, 18 inches; width 8 inches; depth, 5 inches. Rs. 100

BENGALEE AND HINDUSTANEE NATIONAL AIRS.

No. 1		No. 2		No. 3
Poorabie			Surang	Tazabhee Taza
Rag	Imrie	Ragnee	Bhoirubee	Gaiboree
Rag	Maroo (Dhuma Kauralie)	Rangee	Kaffee	Hilli Milli Punnya
Rag	Bossauta	Ragnee	Jhinjotee	Denga Chate Ayore
Rag	Kalangrah	Ragnee	Bhoirabee	Kia Hoga, Bhala Janee
Raginee	Peeloo	Ragnee	Kawalee	Raginee

Kumba.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned,

LARRONDE FRERES'

Superior Old Cognac..................at Rs. 25 per doz.
Margaux..................Qts. at Rs. 14 per doz.

SMITH IMOSSI & Co.'s SHERRY—

No. 1	Rs. 16 per dozen.
„ 2	18 „
„ 3	21 „
„ 4	23 „
„ 5	25 „
„ 6	27 „

REMINGTON & Co.

PRICES OF COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s MADEIRAS,
Specially bottled for the Indian Markets

Labelled.	Sealed.	Price.
Selected	White	Rs. 18 per Doz.
Old Particular	Green	21 „
Choice Reserve	Black	25 „

REMINGTON & Co.

JUST ARRIVED,
SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY,
Bottled by his own Agents.
Price Rs. 25 per dozen. Quarts.

MAX. GREGER'S CARLOWITZ.
Specially bottled for India by himself.
Prices Rs. 18, 20 and 24 per doz. Qrts.
Also in Pints.

LOUIS ROEDERER'S CHAMPAGNE......Rs. 55 per 2 doz. Pints.
HAMILTON and GRIEVE'S CHAMPAGNE ....„ 50 per doz. Qrts.
Do. do. ....„ 52 per 2 doz. Pints.

Price List of their other Wines, Still and Sparkling, can be obtained on application to

WM. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

N.B.—We do not now import wines in wood unless to the special order of Constituents.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	„ 14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 16 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	„ 18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 per doz. Qts.
St. Julien Medoc	„ 11 „
Do.	„ 13-8 per case of 2 doz. pints.

HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 18 „
Do.	„ 21 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Geisenheimer	„ 20 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 24 „
Do.	„ 27 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	„ 24 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	„ 30 „
Rudesheimer	„ 30 „
Do.	„ 33 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	„ 35 per doz. Qts
Do.	„ 38 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 38 per doz. Qts.

CHAMPAGNE:—

Eugène Clicquot	„ 44 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Do. do.	„ 40 per doz. qts.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 50 per doz. Qt.
„ „	54 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*	Rs. 53 per doz. Qts
„ „	55 per case of 2 doz. pints.

BRANDY:—

Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars	„ 27 „
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	„ 25 per doz. tins

LIQUEUR:—

Maraschino di Zara	„ 30 do. large bot.
Do. do.	„ 2 per case of 2 doz. pints.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 20th November 1878.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
ARE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.

"*Bull-Dog*" *Trade-mark—Bass's Label.*

NEW SEASON'S BEER.

	NET CASH. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.	
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz.	6 0	6 4	Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz.	4 4	4 8	

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT,
BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
"HARP" & "BULL-DOG" LABELS.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

	NET CASH. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.	
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz.	6 0	6 4	Duties included
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz.	4 4	4 8	

"BULL DOG" MARK.—CAUTION (READ'S BOTTLING PATENTS).

READ BROTHERS, of London, the sole originators and duly registered joint owners of this Bottling Mark, beg purchasers of "BULL DOG" Ale and Stout to see that their name is on the labels otherwise it is NOT bottled by them, as it always has been.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICES.

THE LITTLE WANZER
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES
ARE THE SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST HAND MACHINES KNOWN.

Price complete to work by hand......................Rs. 60
Ditto with stand to work by hand or foot .....Rs. 80

FROM the above prices, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed for cash; or to suit the convenience of purchasers, payments by monthly instalment will be accepted from approved customers.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
10, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 41, Bentick Street, Calcutta.
Sole Agents for India.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1 12
Do. do. do. 250	4 0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, ... box of 100	2 0
Do. do. box of 250	4 8
Treacher's own muster, do. 100	2 4

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY
ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR
SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
FOR THE
ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

EXTRACT:—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hills and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

IS prepared to supply Bar, Angle and Tee Iron Boiler Plates, Corrugated Iron, Blocks Jacks, Winches, Picks, Powrahs, Helves, Taps and Dies, Wheel Valves, Check Valves, Gland, Plug, and Stuffing Cocks, Water Gauge Cocks, &c. Also Slag Wool for covering Boilers, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Bombay, 22nd October 1878.

CYPHER—NEW METHOD.

SAVE half the cost of TELEGRAMS by using the above.

Full explanation (with Table) sent on receipt of one Rupee in Stamps.

THE MANAGER,
"Caxton" Press, Rewal Pladt.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.—We have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HAMBURG, and are prepared to accept current risks upon advantageous terms.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1879.

HISTORICAL and ARCHÆOLOGICAL SKETCH of GOA, with a description of Palaces, Convents, Churches, Tombs, and BODY of ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, and with Map, Plan and Illustrations, by J. N. DA FONSECA. Apply to Messrs. THACKER and Co., Fort, and Messrs. FURTADO and BROTHER, Kalbadevie Road. Price Rs. 4, cloth bound; Rs. 3, paper bound. Postage Annas Four.

Bombay, 17th December 1878.

FOR SALE,

A COMPLETE set of the ENGLISH LAW REPORTS from 1866 to 1875, with 2 Volumes of the Digest for the same period, in all 96 volumes, bound in law calf and half bound, almost as good as new. Price Rs. 700. Also a complete set of the BENGAL LAW REPORTS, in 15 volumes, half bound in cloth, and law calf, in excellent order. Price Rs. 400. The above are packed in a tin lined case. Apply to

Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE & Co.,
Calcutta.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 42, MEADOW STREET, near the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and are SELLING their STOCK at REDUCED RATES.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AGRICULTURAL MEETING and CATTLE FAIR will be held at Songad, in Kathiwar, on the 13th February and two following days.

Many influential Chiefs having promised their cordial support, it is expected that there will be a fine collection of young blood stock and numerous animals offered for sale. Prospectuses and any further information will be given by the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvad, who has consented to act as Honorary Secretary.

H. L. NUTT, Major,
3rd Assistant Political Agent, in charge Prant Gohelvad.

Songad, 7th January 1879.

STORES REQUIRED FOR HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CASTOR, COCOANUT, and KEROSINE OILS, CHARCOAL, ENGLISH FLAX, ENGLISH TALLOW, COTTON WASTE, No. 1 quality, and COTTON WASTE, No. 2 quality, from 1st February, to 31st December 1879, will be received at Mhow by the Manager of the abovementioned Railways up to 12 p. m. on the 5th February 1879, on which day they will be opened by him.

Conditions of Tender, and probable quantity and specification for each article can be obtained from the Office of the Storekeeper Holkar and Neemuch State Railways at Khandwa, C. P.

E. N. HOMAN, Storekeeper,
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

Storekeeper's Office, Khandwa, 10th January 1879.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

Offices:—Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GOODS and PACKAGES despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

CUSTOM HOUSE and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

PASSAGES engaged Free of Commission.

LUGGAGE Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

PASSENGERS met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

SUPPLIES.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

CONTRACTS entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

AGENCIES and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

MARINE STOREKEEPER'S NOTICE.
No. 1 of 1878-79.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MARINE STOREKEEPER at the Bombay Dockyard up to 12 noon of the 23rd January 1879, for the supply by contract of the articles specified in the several classes, entered in the Schedule for one year from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880, or until the date of sanction by Government of new contract for the year 1880-81.

2. Forms of Tender with copies of the Schedule will be supplied by the Undersigned and none other will be received. Tenderers must also distinctly understand that any alteration or erasure in the figures, &c., once entered in the three last columns of the Schedule, viz., "Tendered Rates," "Per" and "Amount at the Tendered Rates," also omission of totals, will render the Tender informal and lead to its rejection.

3. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Parties must show in the schedule the rate, &c., at which they tender to supply each and every article comprised in one or as many complete classes as they intend to tender for.

6. Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please but not for a portion of a class.

7. Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied with requisite deposit in cash.

8. Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper which are sealed and kept at his office for their inspection, and to abide by the conditions specified in the form of tender.

9. No reason will be assigned by Government for rejection of any tender.

10. Persons desirous of undertaking the contract can obtain on application at the office of the undersigned, printed forms of Tender and Schedule of Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the contract, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tender being treated as informal.

G. B. HEWETT,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 18th December 1878.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
(Special Brands),

and in soliciting trial orders, feels confident of securing for the same the full approval of all who smoke.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Thompson's Prime	Rs.	22 0	per 1,000
Do.	„	2 8	box of 100
Thompson's No. 1	„	17 0	per 1,000
Do.	„	2 0	box of 100
Dawson's Prime	„	20 0	per 1,000
Do.	„	2 4	box of 100
Dawson's No. 1	„	17 0	per 1,000
Do.	„	2 0	box of 100
Nonpareil	„	15 0	per 1,000
Do.	„	1 12	box of 100

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

Regalias Eleganté	Rs.	25 0	per 1,000
Do.	„	3 0	box of 100
Favoritas	„	22 0	per 1,000
Do.	„	2 8	box of 100
Principes	„	20 0	per 1 000
Do.	„	2 4	box of 100

NOTE.—5 per cent. discount allowed for cash *with* orders and *prompt payment* on all purchases aggregating Rs. 10 and upwards.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, two or three JUNIOR CLERKS with good handwriting. Applicants would have to pay their own expenses when joining and consent to being employed on probation till approved. Apply by letter to the ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, Secunderabad.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half year ending 31st December 1878 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

WILSON BELL, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th January 1879.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Chesnut Arab Horse. 14-3½ high, a perfectly trained charger, is very handsome, has good action and is up to weight. Rs. 900.

A very well bred Chargosh. 7 year old, 13-2 high, very powerful, with perfect temper and action. Rs. 400.

The above the property of Brigadier General Barry, proceeding to England.

A Bay Waler Gelding. 8 years, 14-3½ high, perfectly quiet under saddle, a good fencer and fast in harness. Rs. 600.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 15 hands, quiet in saddle and a good Brougham or Dogcart Horse. Rs. 500.

A handsome Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-3½ high, a broken Charger, quiet on any parade, walks well, and has good action in all his paces, fences well, and is perfectly quiet with other horses. Rs. 800.

A Grey Waler Cob Gelding, 8 years, 15 hands, quiet to ride, carries himself well, and also goes in harness. Rs. 1,000.

A pair of handsome Bay Waler Mares, 7 years, 14-3 high, very fast, good steppers and perfectly quiet and steady. Rs. 1,800.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 15th January 1879.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.

NEW BOOKS AND IMPORTATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Basil Ormond, by author of "Lays of Ind"	3	8
Ewart's Poisonous Snakes of India, coloured plates	22	0
Max Muller's Lectures on the Religions of India	6	12
Whittaker's Almanac, half bound, 1879,	1	4
Ringer's Therapeutics, *new edition*	9	8
Bellew's from the Indus to the Tigris: Narrative of a Mission to Afghanistan in 1872	8	12
Large's German Manual, part 2	3	0
Roland Furieux, *Illustrated by Dore*	100	0
Oliver's Illustrations of the Vegetable Kingdom, coloured plates	16	8
Bourne's Steam, Air and Gas Engines	43	12
Cassell's Magazine of Art, 1 vol.	4	12
Gladstone from Punch	12	0
Punch's Almanac 1879	0	8
Christmas Number of the World	0	12
Cavendish on Piquet	2	4
Automatic Arithmetic	6	12
Bryant's Surgery, 2 vols	15	12
Popular Science Review, vol. July to December 1878	7	8
Thurston's History of the Steam Engine	4	4
Cook's Voyages, new edition, *Illustrated*	4	12
The Irish Bar—Anecdotes, Sketches, &c	7	8
Pascoe's Hand Book to the Professions	2	4
Life of the Duke of Wellington	1	12
O'Gorman's Intuitive Calculations	2	0
Dick Sands, by Jules Verne	6	12
Agnew's Surgery, vol. 1	22	8
Hubner's Rambles Round the World	3	12
Key's Conveyancing, 2 vols	32	0
Life of Beaconfield, 2 vols	20	0
Ballantyne's Six Months at the Cape	3	4
Whateley's Letters from Egypt	2	4
Our Trip to Blunderland	2	4
Routledge's Every Girl's Annual	3	12
Dizzie, Ben Dizzie	0	10
Sport and Work on the Nepaul Frontier, or Twelve Years' porting Reminiscences of an Indigo Planter	8	12
Hepworth Dixon's Royal Windsor, 2 vols.	18	12
Geary's Asiatic Turkey, 2 vols	16	0
The Secret of the Sands, a nautical novel, 2 vols.	7	8
Milton's Early Britain, More's England under Richard III, &c.	2	4
Recollections of Dr. Alex. Duff, by Lal Behari Day	2	4
Goodeve's Text Book on the Steam Engine	3	12
Cassell's Russo-Turkish War, vol. 1	5	12
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines, New Edn. 1878. 4 vols.	92	8
Paradoxical Philosophy, by Author of "Unseen Universe"	4	12
British Almanac and Companion 1879	4	8
Paterson's Commentaries on the Liberty of the Subject, 2 vols.	13	4
Paul and Virginia. 300 *Illustrations*	4	12
Dresser's Studies in Design	40	0
The Boydell Gallery	40	0
Cassell's World of Wonders	4	12
Good Words, vol. 1878, containing Black's Macleod of Dare, complete	4	12
Day of Rest, vol. 1878	5	8
Life of late Dr. Wilson of Bombay	11	4
Forbes's British Burmah and its people.	6	12
The Moor and the Loch, by John Colquhoun, 2 vols	15	0
Gill's Six months in Ascension	5	12
Yonge's Primer of French History	0	10
Goldsmith's Works, 16mo. cloth, illustrated	5	0
Ditto morocco	12	8
Crane's Baby's Bouquet	3	4
Bayley's Chemists' Pocket Book	3	4
Arrows in the Air, by Rev. H. R. Haweis.	3	12
Adventurous Lives, by B. H. Becker, 2 vols	13	4
Old Paris; its Court and Literary Saloons, by Lady Jackson, 2 vols	15	0
Chambers' Stories of Old Families	2	4
The Transvaal of To-Day: War, Witchcraft, Sport and Spoils in South Africa, by A. Aylward	9	8
Milne's Principles and Practice of Midwifery	7	12
Macnamara on Diseases of Bone	3	4
Encyclopædia Britannica, ninth edn., vols 1 to 8, each	18	12
Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information, 4 vols	27	0
Russell's Tour of the Prince of Wales in India, Reduced price	20	0
K. Johnstone's Royal Atlas	80	0
Black's General Atlas	42	0
K. Johnstone's Handy Royal Atlas	33	0
McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary	40	0
Kaye's Sepoy War, 3 vols	37	8
Chambers' Encyclopædia, 10 vols, half calf	80	0
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates	11	4
Wood's Illustrated Natural History, 3 vols	26	4
Cassell's Illustrated Natural History, 4 vols	26	4
——Book of Birds, 2 vols. 4to	18	12
——Popular Educator, 6 vols	22	8
——Illustrated Shakespeare, 3 vols, half morocco	35	0
The Boydell Shakspere, morocco	25	0
Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery	9	8
The Graphic Portfolio	15	12
Cassell's Popular Recreator	7	8
——Household Guide, 2 vols, half calf	21	0
Wright's Illustrated Poultry Book, Quarto	20	0
Loudon's Trees and Shrubs of Great Britain	13	4
Fergusson's History of Architecture, 4 vols	98	12
Spon's Dictionary of Civil Engineering, 8 vols	68	0
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, half russia	39	8
Lane's Arabian Nights, 3 vols	20	0
Williams' Surgery	18	12
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor	11	12
Morris's British Butterflies	14	8
Lowe's British Grasses	14	8
——Beautiful Leaved Plants	14	8
Morris's Earthly Paradise	25	0
Sach's Text Book of Botany	20	0
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants	23	4
——Gardening	13	4
Balfour's Class Book of Botany	13	4
Brandis's Forest Flora of India, with plates	37	8
Cassell's Book of the Horse	20	8

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 14TH JAN. 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday closed at 95⅝ and French Rentes 114, both quotations being the same as on the previous day. In the General Produce Markets there is no change in prices. Linseed is reported steady, Rapeseed flat, and Wheat quiet.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market closed firm, and the Market for Cotton in Liverpool strong, with sales amounting to 12,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. The price of Mid. Orleans is unchanged at 5 9-16d. and Fair Dholera at 4½d. per lb. G. F. Omraoti and G. F. Machine Ginned Broach are quoted 1-16d. per lb. higher; Good and Good Fair Dholera have also advanced 1-16d. per lb. This advance is no doubt attributable to the falling off in the Receipts at the American ports, which must now be considered of some importance notwithstanding the original heavy crop estimates.

Yesterday's New York telegram reports ready Mid. Uplands still at 9⅞ cents, but Futures for April shipment have declined from 9.86 to 9·80 cents per lb. The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Two days' Receipts	24,000	34,000	24,000
Three days' „	38,000	61,000	43,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,865,000	2,704,000	2,820,000

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 49⅝d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has again been very firm, both here and in Calcutta. Bank Bills are quoted at 1s. 32d. advanced on our quotations of yesterday, but there has been very little doing in them. In the morning there were buyers of House Paper for a like advance, but at the close 1-16d. per Rupee is the best rate at which they are negotiable. In all probability, however, no important movement will now take place until the result of Wednesday's biddings for Council drafts is known. We quote as follows:—

		per Re.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 3-16d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7 25-32d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	1s. 7⅞d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 7 13-16d.	„
France, 3 „ „	2·09.	

On Calcutta to-day's quotations are Rs. 100⅛ for demand and Rs. 98⅞ for 60 days' sight drafts.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at Rs. 94½ for Fours and Old Four-and-a-half per cents, and Rs. 99⅜ to Rs. 99½ for the New Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan.

The SHARE MARKET keeps very dull, and transactions have been few and far between. The tendency of prices is still downwards. In Bank Shares Agras have declined to Rs. 125; and Nationals have advanced to Rs. 106. Bank of Bombays have declined from Rs. 685 to Rs. 618½. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Scrip Alexandras have declined to Rs. 25; Alfreds to Rs. 1,000; Bhavnagar to Rs. 900; Bombay United to Rs. 815; Dhurumseys to Rs. 485; Great Easterns to Rs. 855; Hindustan to Rs. 825; Nationals to Rs. 725; Neriad to Rs. 25; Prince of Wales to Rs. 375; Sassoons to Rs. 775; and Sholapur to Rs. 775. On the other hand Hindustans have advanced to Rs. 825; Khatow Mucconjee to Rs. 650; Mandvi to Rs. 95; and Mazagons to Rs. 160. In Land Companies Colabas have advanced to Rs. 755.

COTTON to-day, owing to the strong tenor of Liverpool advices, has been in active demand at hardening rates. The receipts from up-country continue very light, both of old and new description, and until these increase prices must continue to rule considerably above arrival rates in Liverpool. Current prices to-day for February delivery are—

Good Hingunghaut	Rs. 216 per candy.
„ Akote	„ 196 „
„ Omraoti	„ 195 „

LINSEED is slightly steadier with a better demand, but we still quote Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-3 per cwt. for ready Seed.

RAPESEED is quite neglected at Rs. 6-14 for Gujarat.

FREIGHTS have completely collapsed again, as although the nominal rate for ready shipment to Liverpool via Canal is 22s. 6d.; steamers in harbour are willing to fix at 20s. per ton, giving time until the 5th proximo without finding takers. For the Mediterranean the steamer Scindia is reported fixed for Marseilles, Genoa, and Naples at 27s. 6d. per ton, freight payable here at par. Tonnage by the Anchor Line of steamers for shipment up to 20th February has been offering for the same three ports at 30s., freight to be paid here at par, without finding takers. For sailing ships there is some slight enquiry for handysized vessels for the Continent for March loading at low rates.

PIECE GOODS are rather steadier with a moderate business doing from the Bazaar. From first hands, however, the clearances still continue on a small scale.

COALS are quiet but steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	737½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	681½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	.. do	680
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	106

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	400
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	25
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,000
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,400
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	815
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	80
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	3
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	95
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	805
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p.s.	500
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	3,000	all	35 p.s*	485
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	400	..	390
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	30
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	855
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	375	1,000	all	30 p.s.	825
Hydrabad S. and W Co	700	1,000	1,000		600
Jewraj Balloo Mills	780	1,000	all	35 p.s*	725
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	800
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	650
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	600
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,170
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	20
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	95
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,080
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	975
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p.	725
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	25
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	30
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	30
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	625
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	375
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	775
Soonderdas Spinning	680	1,000	all	75 p.s.	500
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	775
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	550

* For Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	755
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	700
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	1,000
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	3,000	1,100	125 do	800
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	550
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	525
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s	415
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	100
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	57
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	100
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	400	300	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	850
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	1,000
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	390
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	30 do	220
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	300
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	380
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,075 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	550
Volkart's United Press Co.		1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	550

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218· 3·0	p. ct	295
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65· 7 3	do	72
Ditto	—	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	—	£18	196·5·15	do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,740
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p. s.	3,000
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all		300
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	210
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15 xd
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,050
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	100
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	6 all	62½ p.s.	660
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,00.	250	all	p. ct	28

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 13th January 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·920
Temperature of the Air	75·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·6
Dew Point	67·1
Relative humidity of Air	·766
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	69·0
General Direction of Wind	NNE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	174

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. RAJPOOTANA, 1,311 tons, Captain J. T. Lewis, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Beypore, with 75 horses for Beypore.

THE BARQUE WOODVILLE, 714 tons, Captain J. E. Nelson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle, with a cargo of 1,025 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP H. MCGILVERY, 1,293 tons, Captain D. H. Blake, arrived in harbour on the 13th inst., from North Shield, 7th Sept. with a cargo of 1,625 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE JUNGFRAU, 585 tons, Captain M' Lawson, which arrived in harbour on the 13th inst., from Mauritius, 6th Dec., brought a cargo of 10,014 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nussurwanjee.

THE BARQUE ORIBE, 392 tons, Captain C. E. Hoare, which arrived in harbour on the 13th inst., from Mauritius, 6th Dec, brought a cargo of 7,458 bags sugar, and 5 cases medicine. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. COLUMBIA, 1,322 tons, Captain W. S. Young, which arrived in harbour on the 13th inst. from Liverpool, 15th Dec., brought the following cargo:—1,055 bundles iron, 1,451 bundles iron hoops, 75 bales twist, 1,989 bales piecegoods, 120 packages wine, 28 packages spirit, 43 casks stout, 20 cases brandy, 50 casks ale, 221 casks beer, 15 cases thread, 160 cases tobacco pipes, 119 cases earthenware, 25 cases slates, 30 cases iron, 50 casks ale, 350 casks alum, 23 cases umbrellas, 25 cases clocksand, 430 packages wine and spirit.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	H. McGilvery	Blake	North Shield, Sept 7.
14	Woodville	Nelson	Newcastle.
	Carondolet	Stetson	Cardiff, Sept 20.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Pearl(s)	Klee	Coast and Cutch.
	Glencora	Brown	Elephant Point.
	Markland	Darkin	Callao.
	Genevieve	Strickland	Callao.
	J. G. Dalhousie	Powell	Kurrachee.
	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis	Calcutta and Beypore.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Alabama, to Marseilles.
Steamer Pemba, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Mula, to Coast and Cutch.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Fraser s—1 cask glassware and 1 cask electroplated ware' Bhanjee Veerjee.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—50 cases old tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowsjee.
Strathleven s—1 case iron safe, The H and S Bank.
Japanese s—2 cases perfumery, B L Southern and Co.
Benledi s—10 kegs iron rivets, P S Pochajee; 4 cases hardware, Tyabally Dhawoodjee; 15 cases matches, Abdo lally Dawoodkhan.
Alnwick Castle s—25 cases yellow metal sheating, Pursotumdass Dwarkadas.
Rydall Hall s—1 cask hardware and 5 kegs iron clasp nails, Rajabboy Jewabhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bangalore s—3 cases saffron, B-ll, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—375 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum; 12 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co; 450 cwts coir yarn, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 106 bales cotton waste, Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee Khan; 85 bales cotton, Munilall Vurjiall; 400 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 30 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co; 400 cwts coir yarn, Treecomdass Lowjee; 20 bales wool, Javnaran Sitaram; 36 bales rags and 28 bales cotton waste, Bhimsee Nuthoo.

European s—80 cwts B horns, Punnett and Co; 125 cwts blackwood, Heerachund Morarjee; 975 cwts bones, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hydaspes s—750 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Rydall Hall s—300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hydaspes s—275 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—20 cases sharkfins, Peerbhoy Damjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 11.

Chick, Captain, 1st Cavalry, on leave, from Secundrabad.

JANUARY 12.

Welman, Captain, 85th Regt, on sick leave, from Lucknow.
Gordon, Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Bell, Major, Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, from Bolaram.
Reynsford, Major, R H A, from sick leave, from Matheran.
Stanes, Quarter Master, 63rd Regt, on sick leave, from Meean Meer.

JANUARY 13.

Brice, General, 17th Foot, on duty, from Belgaum.
Gaisford, Lieut, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Browne, Lieut, 100th Regt, from Med Cert, from Jullundhur.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 11.

Rawlins, Col, 1st Goorkhas, on retirement, to England.
Dyke, Captain, Dy Asst Adj Gl, on duty, to Bhooj.
Wargan, General, R A, on retirement, to England.
Land, Surg Major, on duty, to Deesa.
Hogg, Lieut C 1, Staff, on duty, to Sukkur.
Bell, Major, Hydrabad Contingent, on furlough, to England.

JANUARY 14.

Hornsby, Captain, 1st Lt Cavalry, from leave, to Secundradad.
Boice, General, 17th Foot, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Prior, Lieut, 81st Foot, on duty, Peshawar.
Morris, Lieut, 81st Foot, to join, to Rawal Pindi.
Chichester, Major, 81st Foot, to join, to Peshawar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 11.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 7th January 1879.

The services of Mr Jenkyns, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Peshawar, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of the Rev T L Warneford, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department for duty with the troops in Northern India, vice the Rev W J Hunt on medical leave.

The Rev H C Spring, B A, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the 28th ultimo. Mr Spring's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr H E Sullivan, Madras Civil Service, is appointed a Member of the Famine Commission, vice Mr G A Ballard, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Calcutta, 9th January 1879.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr F E Huddleston, to officiate on probation as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests. Mr Huddleston is posted to British Burma.

Major J Sconce, Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade in the Survey Department, is appointed Deputy Surveyor General from 1st Jan 1879, vice Major General Vanrenen.

Surgeon-Major R W Forsayeth, Her Majesty's British Medical Service, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Officer in medical charge of the Indore Agency, vice Surgeon-Major T Beaumont, on special duty.

Surgeon Duke, Medical Officer of the Beluchistan Agency, is placed temporarily on special political duty.

Captain H A Vincent, Officiating Squadron Commander, to continue to hold the appointment of Adjutant, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, until further orders.

Mr R Phayre, CS, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, British Burma, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and is posted to Mandalay as Assistant Resident, vice Mr J C Davis.

Captain J S F Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Mysore Commission, is appointed to officiate as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Berar Commission, vice Captain E S Ludlow, on furlough.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 10th January 1879.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified:—Lieut Garstin, 63rd Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major:—Captains D Adamson, W Battye, A F Lindsay, H G Becher, A J D Hawes, and R M B Thomas.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Major:—Captain (Brevet Major) G W C Plowden, and Captain A C W Crookshank.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain:—Lieuts Sir C H Leslie, Bart, T L Lewis, G W Anson, F D Battye, J J Money-Simons, A S McRae.

Pending the return from furlough of Captain E H H Collen the following temporary promotions and appointment are made in the Department of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India:

Captain T Deane, 3rd Assistant Secretary, and Officiating 1st Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Deputy Secretary.

Captain H A Sawyer, Officiating 2nd Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 1st Assistant Secretary.

Major G L K Hewett, Officiating 3rd Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Secretary.

Major F J N Mackenzie, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Secretary.

Major A B Morgan, 9th Foot' to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General as a temporary arrangement, vice Captain H S Brownrigg, on special service.

Surgeon G J Kellie, Hyderabad Contingent, 5th Infantry, to officiate as Medical Officer, vice Surgeon M S Eyre, transferred to the 1st Infantry.

Deputy Surgeon General G H Ray, of the Medical Department, having elected to reside in England, is permitted to proceed thither under the provisions of G G O No 1089 of 1872.

Deputy Surgeon-General H Mills Cannon, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional pension of £250.

The services of Lieut Wells, R E, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the C in-C.

The services of Captain Pemberton, R A, are replaced at the disposal of the C-in-C.

The services of Surgeon D W D Comins are replaced at the disposal of the C-in-C.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 31st December 1878.

Mr T G R Finney, 2nd Grade Officer I G S Hugh Rose, is transferred to the I G S Irrawaddy to complete establishment.

Mr J Clarke, 2nd Grade Officer, Supernumerary, I G S Tenasserim, is appointed 2nd Grade Officer I G S Hugh Rose, vice Mr Finny, transferred.

Mr J A Cantopher to be a 3rd class Engineer in the Indian Marine, on probation, and posted to the I G hulk Koel for general duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 3rd January 1879.

Mr A B Thomson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Western System of State Railways, is promoted from class IV to class III of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Major J G Forbes, R E, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, was placed on special duty under the Government of India, with effect from 1st Nov. 1878.

The transfer of Mr R E, Wright from the Western System of State Railways to the N W Provinces and Oudh, is cancelled.

The undermentioned Officers and Upper Subordinates, whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are transferred to the Central System of State Railways:—Mr S Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, Mr E Gabbett, Assistant Engineer.

The undermentioned Officers and Upper Subordinates, whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh, are transferred to the Western System of State Railways:—Mr Armstrong, Executive Engineer, Mr Froude, Executive Engineer, Mr Hennessey, Executive Engineer.

Mr Leopolt, Assistant Engineer, is retransferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

The portion of the Western Rajputana State Railway under construction is divided into two Sections; the Northern Section to extend from Beawur to about the 180th mile from Ajmere; the Southern Section from that point to Ahmedabad. Mr J Collet, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Northern Section. Mr W H Parker, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Southern Section.

Captain H S F Haynes, R E, Executive Engineer, Central System of State Railways, is temporarily attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr P Heyward, Accountant, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, P W Department.

Major C H Luard, R.E., Officiating Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, with temporary rank of 3rd Class Chief Engineer, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate in the same rank as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

Mr J D Davis, Assistant Engineer, is retransferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to the Military Works Branch.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that Warrant Officers promoted to that grade after the 31st Dec 1875, will be allowed to count their previous service for furlough, under Rule VI of the Furlough Regulations of 1875. Furlough is not to be granted under this rule until a Warrant Officer has completed two years' service since his last return to duty from furlough as a non-commissioned officer, otherwise he can only be granted leave under the ruling published in G G O No 1110 of 1876.

RETIREMENTS.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, it is notified that the thirty-five retirements under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st January 1878, which remained unallotted on the 31st December last, will be held available for Officers of all three Presidencies up to the 31st March 1879.

2. This offer is restricted to Officers who are qualified under Clause II of the G G O of 1st January 1878 and who completed 28 years' service on or before the 31st December 1878.

3. Applications will be disposed of by the Government of India according to priority of proposed dates of retirement, preference being given, if necessary, to the senior applicant, should there be more than one for retirement on the same day.

4. Officers of the Madras and Bombay Armies should submit their applications in the usual manner to their respective Governments for communication to the Government of India.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th January 1879.

1. The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength, and posted to a Company as follows:—
No 836 Vol Meyers, S, Letter F Company.
No 837 Vol Sayce, L, Letter F Company.

2. The shooting for the E I Vol Match "Officer's Prize" will commence on Monday next, the 20th inst at 6-30 a m, at Coorla, and will be continued on Wednesday and Thursday at the same hour and place.

3. With reference to Regtl Orders of the 11th inst, para 2, read "Henman" instead of "Newman."

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay V. R. C

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.—1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter......15th, 3h. 53·2m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.
Jan.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 15	English Mail expected.	6 38	5 41	3 39 m, 4 39 a
Th. 16	......	6 38	5 42	4 26 m, 5 58 a
Fri. 17	......	6 38	5 42	5 27 m, 5 27 a
Sat. 18	......	6 38	5 43	6 59 m, 8 50 a
Sun. 19	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 44	8 18 m, 9 53 a
Mon. 20	......	6 38	5 44	9 23 m, 10 40 a
Tues. 21	......	6 38	5 45	10 21 m, 11 19 a

MESSRS. DAVIS, SURGEON DENTISTS, 7, RAMPART, ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL COMMITTEE is prepared to receive from the Fellows of the University of Bombay, and from such of the Public as may be desirous of joining the memorial, SUBSCRIPTIONS to the GIBBS' MEMORIAL FUND.

The Honorary Secretaries to the Committee will be glad to supply a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Fellows of the University of Bombay, held on the 17th December last, to any gentleman who may intimate a wish to the Secretaries to that effect.

Contributions may be paid to the undersigned or at the Bank of Bombay.

VISHVANATH N. MANDLIK,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
P. PETERSON,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

The University Library Rooms, 4th January 1879.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

BY permission of Colonel SEXTON, the SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the Corps will be held on FRIDAY, the 21st February, under the management of the following Committee:—

PRESIDENT.
Major the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY.

MEMBERS.
Capt. BAKER.
„ HORE.
„ TENNENT, Honorary Secretary.
„ WEIR.
„ FORBES.
„ SCORGIE.
„ WYER.
Lieut. DUNNE, Honorary Secretary.
„ KEMP „ Treasurer.

W. M. TENNENT, Capt., } Joint
T. DUNNE, Lieut., } Secretaries.

The Town Hall has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee for the occasion.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1879.

WE quoted on Monday a paragraph from the *Pioneer* announcing that Mr. Justice Turner, of Allahabad, succeeds Sir Walter Morgan as Chief Justice of Madras Our contemporary added that Sir W. Morgan retires from the Bench on account of ill-health. We understand, however, that the present Chief Justice of Madras has been chosen to fill the appointment of head of the new Law Commission, which is to be entrusted with the duty of drafting Bills for introduction into the Indian Legislative Council. Mr. Turner was at first spoken of as likely to be the chief of this new department, but it seems that he merely goes to Madras in Sir W. Morgan's place. Mr. Raymond West, one of the Judges of the Bombay High Court, is, we hear, to be the second member of the Law Commission, and will take up his new appointment in May. We believe there is to be a third member of the Commission, whose name we have not yet heard. It is obvious that the cost of creating another Department of State will be considerable, for the President will probably draw a salary of about Rs. 7,000 a month, as we understand that the other members of the Commission are to have Rs. 5,000 a month each. We do not dispute the advantage of going to any reasonable expense for the sake of having Bills of great importance drafted by competent men. The task of codifying the laws of a country is of such a nature as to put a severe strain on the highest faculties of the human intellect, demanding, as it does, the exercise of comprehensive powers of thought, singular clearness and precision of language, and extensive and profound learning. We do not know much about Sir Walter Morgan's career or character of mind; but it will be generally admitted in Bombay that the Indian Government has made a remarkably happy choice in selecting Mr. Justice West to be a member of the new Commission. This is just the sort of work for which by study and inclination Mr. West is specially fitted. He is a philosophical lawyer, well versed in jurisprudence, and having a natural aptitude, which he has carefully and industriously improved, not merely for searching out principles of legislation which often lie buried under heaps of dry reading, but for stating them in exact and scientific definitions, and explaining them with great force of argument and copiousness of illustration. Without intending any disparagment to the other Judges of the High Court, we may fairly say that Mr. West will be more at home as a framer than an administrator of laws, and that a mind like his is thrown away when condemned to occupy itself from day to day with the drudgery of ordinary judicial business. It may be surmised that the appointment of Mr. West to the Commission betokens an intention on the part of the Government of India to deal with what may be called tenant-right questions in this country in a comprehensive spirit; for the problems connected with the assessment of the land revenue have almost since his first arrival in India engaged his thoughtful consideration, and, while we differ from some of his views, we cannot but acknowledge that he has made very important contributions to the study of this subject. We must not, however, forget that India at present may perhaps be said to be suffering from a plethora of codes, and that she stands in need rather of more money than of more legislation. It would not be a justifiable proceeding, therefore, to create a new and highly expensive Department for the sole purpose of framing laws, unless the cost of such an addition to the administrative machinery to the State could be saved by retrenchment in other directions. We suppose, however, that the Government of India will be able to dispense with the services of Mr. Whitley Stokes, as, when it has the help of a Commission of Jurisconsulto to draft its Bills, it will not require in addition the services of a member of Council specially appointed to attend to this duty. Mr. West's place again, on the Bombay Bench need not be filled up, and thus the pay of a Judge would be saved. It is possible, therefore, that the Commission may do very good service to the country without causing any serious increase in the estimates.

THE question of the grievances of unattached warrant officers and sergeants serving in the various Indian State Departments has scarcely had that attention and consideration at the hands of the Government of India which the grievances themselves would deem to deserve. From a very remote period in Indian annals the great departments of Ordnance, Commissariat, Public Works, and the miscellaneous branch have been almost entirely "manned" by a class of men whose merits have, times without number, attracted the notice and secured the warmest commendation of local Administrations and the Supreme Government. During all the constant succession of wars which have enabled England to build up the Indian Empire as we see it to-day, throughout all the vicissitudes which are inseparable from conquest and the march of great armies, and during recent times when there have been a widespread mutiny of native troops to deal with, petty campaigns on our various frontiers, camps of exercise whereof the usefulness so largely depends upon the correct administration and working of the three departments mentioned above, at all such times these unattached men whom we are at present speaking of have proved themselves pre-eminently worthy of their nationality, and of the great Eastern Empire which they have assisted to create and maintain. It is only meet and right, then, that these "unattached sergeants" should receive their fair share of something more substantial than official praise, and that such grievances as can be fairly shown to be attached to their position should be redressed as promptly as practicable.

We have heard a great deal during recent years of blocks in promotion throughout almost the whole of our Indian Imperial Departments. There appear to be hardly any exceptions worthy of notice. At one time the Civil Service—notwithstanding that its officers are the best paid servants of any modern Government,—is up in arms at the stagnation which forbids the juniors to hope for any material advancement until they are middle-aged men; and the civilians of the three Presidencies all seem to be complaining of their hard lot and fate: poor fellows! Then the various "arms" of the military service come forward with *their* complaints, resulting in Imperial Commissions of sorts to enquire into and remove the grievances complained of. So that the covenanted civilians and the commissioned grades of the army have not only their respective grievances, the redress of which they are loud in advocating, both in the Imperial Parliament and the columns of the home and Indian press, but they are directly championed in Government circles into the bargain; and the result we find to be that grants of personal allowances to "distressed" civilians and a broad bonus system have accelerated promotion and led to the retirement of seniors, and the block complained of now ceases to disturb civilian equanimity. So, too, with regard to the army. The corps of Royal Engineers, the Artillery, the Cavalry arm, and the Infantry of the Line have all had their most pressing grievances remedied, for the simple reason that individually they have been strong in influence and the possession of interest at Head-Quarters, and collectively they have been simply irresistible by the Governments of the day either in India or England, so that their demands have *en bloc* been patiently listened to and generally conceded.

How, on the other hand, do the gallant and hard-working men of the Unattached List stand? Their grievances are of long date, and have been persistently brought to the notice of heads of departments year after year; they have been ventilated in the Indian newspapers and have occasionally been dealt with by the service journals at home; even gallant M. P.s have drawn attention to some of them in the House of Commons, and the military element in the Lords has been excited ever and anon at their recital. But what has been the net gain? We are well within the mark, when we say that all the efforts of Indian journalism, and the spasmodic exertions of military sympathisers in and out of Parliament, have quite failed to secure that attention to the respectful remonstrances of the unattached sergeants, which both the grievances themselves and the temperate manner in which they have been represented should have secured for them. And perhaps we need not search far for the reason of this, as it appears to us, studied indifference of Government and the military authorities at home and in this country to the just complaints of so worthy a body of men.

It is very probable that, in addition to their friends in the Administration here and in Downing Steet being quite in a minority, the representation of the unattached complaints has not been as united and earnest on the part of the warrant officers and others as could have been desired. A casual letter in the correspondence columns of the Indian papers, and an article or two, now and then, in which the editor sets forth such grievances as are communicated to him, will not suffice to bring about substantial redress or even very careful attention on the part of Government to the complaints brought to notice. Under such circumstances, we would advise the unattached sergeants of the various departments to organize a "Special Committee" which will undertake to compile in a simple and business-like shape all the grievances which they allege weigh so heavily upon them as a body. The questions of retarded promotion and inequitable pensions would of course hold a prominent place in their representations, whilst any minor grievances could be enumerated and logically dealt with. By such means the public will be better able to judge of the nature of the draw-backs to service in our great State Departments, and the unattached warrant and non-commissined officers will be in a favourable position for compelling the attention of Government to the departmental grievances of which they complain.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me through your columns to bring the following facts to public notice? The B. I. S. N. Company profess to run a fortnightly line of first-class steamers between Kurrachee and London, calling at intermediate ports, in connection with their bi-weekly steamers from Bombay. The Simla, a fine new steamer, was duly advertised up to the last moment to sail on the 2nd inst., and, on the strength of these advertisements I and others engaged passages in her, and came up here by the steamer which arrived on Thursday morning, expecting naturally that we should have nothing to do but transfer ourselves from one ship to the other; but on going on board the Simla we were informed that the agent here had received instructions by telegram to despatch her to Bombay, and substitute the Arcot which had arrived from London that morning, and could not under any circumstances have been got ready for the return voyage under a week. Meanwhile we ascertained that the Arcot had had several cases of small-pox on board after leaving Jeddah, and although she was allowed to come into port, and have free communication with the shore, four fresh cases (officers or engineers, I believe,) had to be landed on Friday, and sent to the Lazaretto at Manora, the ship being then put into quarantine, as she unquestionably should have been on arrival.

At this time the Simla was still here, and could have been prepared for the home voyage in a few hours; but although the state of affairs was duly telegraphed to the agents both at Calcutta and Bombay, she was sent off to Bombay on Saturday, leaving the passengers who had come up from Bombay, as well as others who had come down from the Punjab with passages engaged, the option of remaining here another fortnight, or going down to Bombay and finding their way home by other means.

This, I think you will agree with me, is a most barefaced breach of contract, and for the protection of the public, who might otherwise be similarly treated, the fullest publicity is called for.

Kurrachee, Jan. 6. E. M. G. C.

MARRIAGE BETWEEN CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the pleasure to answer "Doubtful's" question without delay. He must solemnly promise (1) never to interfere with his wife's free exercise of the Catholic religion; (2), and to bring up *all* children born of the marriage as Catholics. The marriage ceremony must be performed in a Catholic church only.

A CATHOLIC.

SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF ARCHDEACON LEIGH-LYE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

IT is only due to one who so worthily occupied a prominent position in this Presidency as Archdeacon Leigh-Lye (whose retirement from the service was lately gazetted), that he should not pass from our midst, for good, unnoticed. Of course, in a newspaper individuals are necessarily dealt with rather in their public than in their private or social capacity, and in the latter regard it would not perhaps be fitting to say more of the subject under notice (in which all who knew Mr. Leigh-Lye at all intimately will agree), than that the better one knew him, the more one liked and loved him, for there was always about him a genuine kindliness, unselfishness, and gentleness, combined with a keen sense of humour, which bound his friends very closely to him. Above all, those who had occasion to test him will agree that he was that rarest of all things, a fast and true friend, while never allowing any claim of friendship to clash with public duty. It was this union of sympathy with firmness which made him, as even those who differed materially from him in religious opinions have allowed, so efficient an administrator of the diocese during episcopal absences and interregnums. Indeed it was the capacity shown at these times, under circumstances of late years which rendered his a very difficult post to fill satisfactorily, which made many churchmen of various shades of opinion regret that he was not advanced to a yet higher position on the death of the late Bishop—a position of which he practically had, at different times, borne all the burden during several years, and of which he had shown himself worthy.

As a churchman, it is well known that Archdeacon Leigh-Lye was very firm in his adherence to the faith and practice of the Church of England as dating from the Reformation. He was at the same time free from any tendency to extremes, belonging in fact to that great body of faithful but liberal churchmen which forms the strong backbone of their branch of the Church, and which will no doubt enable her, in the long run, to bear up bravely under the attack of enemies open or disguised. It is well known to his more intimate friends that the Archdeacon's faithfulness to what he firmly believed to be the principles of his Church was mainly the cause of his retirement from a post in which he painfully felt that he was in a false position, and which made demands irreconcilable with his sense of duty. For the rest, his liberality as to time and means for others (as many well know,) was as real and constant, though unostentatious, as his work.

All will re-echo the wish that he may find a new sphere of usefulness in his native land, suitable to one who, while firm in principle, is allowed by Christians of all kinds of opinion and belief "here in India" to be super-eminently, in accordance with his Christian profession, a man of quietness and peace.

AN INQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can any of your readers favour me with the correct address of "The Acclimatised Cigar Company" near Pondicherry?

Sattara, Jan. 12. B.

THE BANDS AT THE BANDSTAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EDITOR GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to ask through whose favour it is that we now have so much music in public, and especially at the bandstand? Dame Rumour has it that the change is due to the new Chief; if so, we have much reason to be grateful to the military. The return to the bandstand is a most agreeable change, not alone for the grown up public, but chiefly for the youngsters. It delights the heart of a crusty old bachelor like myself to see them jumping and skipping at the first notes of a tune, their clean, well made dresses and animated manner being in striking contrast to the children of our Aryan brethren. Natives have much, very much, to learn from us, but in nothing are they so distant from Western civilization as in their manner of rearing children. The Apollo Bunder has its charms, and the place is suitable for a small band such as the Volunteers', but the space is far too confined for enjoyment to the million. What will the new Town Council do about subsidising a band of its own? The natives of this place would appear to be like the Baboo in Calcutta, who, the other day, wanted an editor to supply his paper gratis, or drop it altogether.

Jan. 14. LANCE CORPORAL.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the band of the Royal Fusiliers at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March	British Army	Riviere.
Overture	Guillaume Tell	Rossini.
Valse	Wiener Kinder	Strauss.
Aria	Die Grossfurstin	Flowtow.
Selection	Les Hugenots	Meyerbeer.
Galop	Undine	Lane.

A VAGRANT.—John Cope, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Mahomed Hassum was yesterday fined Rs. 10, or in default 14 days' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, for driving his vehicle on the Parel Road in a rash and negligent manner.

ASSAULT.—Abdoola Ebrahim was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of voluntarily causing hurt to Goolalchund Joota. He being an old offender was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and further bound over in the sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace.

A STOWAWAY.—A Jew, named Ezekiel Ezra Essack, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of secreting himself and going to sea on board the steam ship Lumley Castle on the 31st December last at Bussorah, without the consent of the captain of that vessel. He was fined Rs. 30, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BREACH OF SHIP DISCIPLINE.—James Sandham and three other seamen of the British ship Knight Companion were yesterday found guilty by Mr. W. Webb of absenting themselves from that ship without leave or any reasonable cause. They were each fined six days' pay, which amount was ordered to be given to the captain to defray the expenses incurred in this prosecution.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by this Society during the week ending 11th inst:—horses, lame 5; bullocks, lame 9, and 1 sent to the Pinjrapole; amount of fines, Rs. 32.

A METEOR.—A correspondent under the signature of C. E. B. sends us the following:—"Allow me to bring to your notice an interesting phenomenon I witnessed last night (the 13th). While returning home after 7 o'clock from the Esplanade bandstand, I observed a meteor travelling in a northerly direction. The light shed by it was exceedingly bright and of a greenish hue until it decreased and then faded away—which was all the work of a second or two."

CHEATING.—Three Hindoos, named Hurry Abba, Rowjee Dama, and Sucoaram Valloo, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of cheating and the abetment of the said offence, by dishonestly inducing Tookaram Mahadoo to deliver over sundry silver and gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 20. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, and Nos. 2 and 3 each to six months' similar imprisonment.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNMENT STEAMER DALHOUSIE.

THE Indian Government Steamer Dalhousie, 1,066 tons, Captain W. J. Powell, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with Brigadier General Brice, Lieut. Col. Hogg, 7 European rank and file, 1 native officer, 93 native rank and file, 1 hospital assistant, 281 dooly bearers, 9 public followers, 2 men of the 27th N. I. and 7 horses.

PROPOSED EXEMPTION OF PARSEES FROM THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACT.

WITH a letter dated the 25th November last, Mr. Nugent, Under-Secretary to Government, forwarded to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., copies of memorials received from the Parsee communities of several Mofussil towns as well as other documents relating to the proposed exemption of Mofussil Parsees from the operation of the Administrator General's Act II. of 1874,—with a request to convene a meeting of the leading Parsee inhabitants of the city of Bombay; and after laying the papers on the subject before the meeting, to favour Government with the result of their consultation. A meeting of Parsees was accordingly held yesterday afternoon at Mazgaon Castle, the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, to consider the matter of the memorials. Upwards of a hundred Parsees were present; and Sir Jamsetjee took the chair. In opening the proceedings he alluded to the main features of the prayer of the memorialists abovementioned. Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary read the documents sent by Government to Sir Jamsetjee to be laid before the meeting. Mr. Perozshaw M. Mehta, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Mr. Jehangir Merwanjee addressed the meeting, after which the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., seconded by Mr. Perozshaw Mehta, and carried unanimously:—"That this meeting is strongly of opinion for the reasons contained in the petition from Surat and other parts of the Mofussil that with regard to the Administrator-General's Act II. of 1874, Parsees ought to be exempted in the same manner, and only as far as Hindoos, Mahomedans and Buddhists are exempted from its operation; and it considers that it would be sufficient for the purpose of effecting such exemption, to insert the word 'Parsee' between the words 'Mahomedan' and 'or Buddhist' in Sections 16, 17, 18, 36 and 64 of the Act."

AN APPLICATION AGAINST THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, on behalf of Khooshall Javer, who had that day filed a suit to recover Rs. 10,000 from the Albert Mills Company, applied for a rule *nisi* to restrain the old company from transferring its assets to the new without providing for the payment of the sum due to the plaintiff. The company had recently resolved to wind itself up voluntarily and to make over the assets to a new company about to be formed. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for, with an interim injunction, restraining the old from transferring its assets to the new company.

AN APPLICATION AGAINST THE NEW FLEMING SPINNING COMPANY.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, applied to the Chief Justice for a rule *nisi* in the case of Joosub Hajee Ahmed *vs.* the Old and New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Companies, to which Mr. Nursey Kessowjee was and is the secretary, treasurer, and agent. In July last resolutions were passed to wind up the company voluntarily, and liquidators were appointed. Plaintiff dissented from the resolutions; the value of his 50 shares was assessed; and afterwards the matter was referred to arbitration which, however, fell through. The liquidators proceeded to wind up the old company without making any provision for the payment of Rs. 75,000, which the plaintiff claimed as the value of his shares. The plaint had lately been amended by striking out the liquidators who had been made parties; and the prayer of the amended plaint was that the defendants might be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 75,000, and that the old might be restrained from executing to the new company an assignment of its assets; and also for the appointment of a receiver. The present application was for a rule *nisi* to restrain the old company from assigning the assets to the new, and for providing for the payment of the plaintiff's claim.

The Chief Justice granted a rule *nisi* as applied for with an interim injunction. The former order was rescinded.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE first regular meeting of the new Council was held yesterday afternoon. Dr. Blaney presided, and there were also present:—Sir F. Souter, C.S.I., Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Douglas, the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Rahimtoola Sayani, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee.

THE RETIRING MEMBERS OF THE LATE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee said he should like to express what he believed to be the sense of the meeting as to the great loss the Council had sustained, by the retirement of Col. Hancock. He believed that if he were still in Bombay Col. Hancock would either have been elected by the Corporation or nominated by Government; but as he was going home for three months, he had not been re-appointed. Without wishing to give offence to any one present, he might say that Col. Hancock was the most valuable member of the Council. Col. Hancock's advice on engineering and financial points, was most valuable, and very often he and his native colleagues, in the Council—he could speak for them because he knew their views—deferred to his opinion, as one which they were sure had been arrived at after a sound consideration of the question. They hoped that after his well-earned holiday, Col. Hancock would return to Bombay with renewed health and vigour, and that the first vacancy in the Council would be supplied by him. He (Mr. Dosabhoy) would also like to say a few words of Mr. Mathew, who had been a very valuable member of the Council. It was a pity, he considered, that there was no engineer on the new Council; but he had no doubt the omission would be supplied on a vacancy occurring. Dr. Pinkerton, who also belonged to the late Council, was a valuable member, who sat at the table for a few months only. He moved "that the Council desire to express their high sense of the very valuable services rendered to the city, as members of the Town Council, by Col. Hancock and Mr. F. Mathew."

The Chairman seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Sayani wished to say, although he was not a member of the late Council, that he had read the reports of the meetings, and Col. Hancock appeared to be *the* member who always took a consistent and common-sense view of matters.

PRIVATE MEETING—THE DRAINAGE CONTRACT.

The principal business before the Council was the settlement of the contract for the new drainage.

The Chairman suggested that the meeting should be resolved into a private one.

Mr. Sayani thought that if men applied for contracts from a public body, they should not be so thin-skinned as to object to their qualifications being discussed.

The Commissioner said that remarks bearing on the monetary position of tenderers would have to be made, and he did not see what good would be gained by making them public.

Mr. Kirkham said the answer to Mr. Sayani was that the experience of the Council, extending over many years, had shown that it was advisable to discuss contracts involving matters of private interest in private. That being the experience of the Council, perhaps Mr. Sayani would defer to it.

After some further conversation, it was resolved that the discussion should be private, and the reporters for the Press withdrew.

The result of the discussion was that the tenders were referred to the Works Committee, which will sit on Saturday next.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The Municipal Commissioner, with reference to a resolution of the Council of the 7th of May last, submitted an opinion he had received from the solicitors to the Corporation, to the effect that the Tramway Company cannot be charged rent for sidings and turnouts.

The opinion was ordered to be recorded.

THE NEW PORT TRUST.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik gave notice of his intention to propose at the next meeting a resolution requesting Government to make provision on the Port Trust Act for one of the members of the new Trust being nominated by the Municipal Corporation.

THE SUB-COMMITTEES.

The following members were appointed to the various Sub-Committees of the Council:—

Works Committee:—The Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Messrs. C. Douglas, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Raghunath Narayen Khote, and Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani.

Finance Committee:—Messrs. T. B. Kirkham, Muncherjee Nowrojee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, and Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani.

Educational:—Messrs. T. B. Kirkham, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, and Rao Saheb Viswanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I.

Gardens:—The Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Messrs. T. B. Kirkham, C. Douglas, Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley:—

AHMEDBHOY HUBIBHOY VS. ROBERT KNIGHT.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne for the defendant, moved for a month's postponement on the ground that the suit was to be referred to arbitration. The plaintiff consented; and an order was made accordingly.

KESRIMULL SOBHAGMULL VS. JOHARMULL CHANDANMULL.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the plaintiff, said the suit was brought to recover money due on three hoondies, accepted by defendant on the 30th June last. The claim was proved; and his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 9,373, with interest and costs.

BUTTONJEE DAMJEE VS. THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, said the plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 8,775 for two lots of cotton delivered on the 11th September 1878 and for the ballance of an adjusted account, the amounts being Rs. 7,415-8-0 and Rs. 1,359-8-0 respectively. The claim was proved; and the court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 8,775, with interest and costs.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defendants mentioned that on the 6th inst., the Chief Justice had accepted a petition for the winding-up of the company by the court; and applied that the plaintiff might be restrained from further proceeding with the suit.

Mr. Starling said the suit was filed before the presentation of the petition, and that it was only on acceptance of a petition that the court usually made an order for a stay of further proceedings. His client had not joined in the petition and was entitled to the fruits of his diligence.

After an argument by Mr. Macpherson on defendants' behalf, urging on the authority of English cases that further proceedings should be stayed, as otherwise the plaintiff, who wanted to steal a march over the other creditors, would get an unfair advantage over them; his Lordship passed an order staying further proceedings in the suit.

CANJEE PURBUT AND OTHERS VS. THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The plaintiff did not appear either in person or by counsel. Mr. Macpherson, for the defendants, admitted the claim and asked for a stay of further proceedings. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 25,000, with interest and costs. Further proceedings stayed until the disposal of the petition or until the further order of the court.

SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY VS. THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher, Smith, and Frere, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 25,000 due on a promissory note dated 16th November 1877. The note was signed by the directors and sealed with the common seal of the company, which had since gone into voluntary liquidation. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 25,000, with interest at 9 per cent. from 16th November 1877, costs Rs. 270, and for further interest on the judgment.

NAGINDAS MAHAKUNDAS VS. THE ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Mr. Manker, instructed by Mr. Bhaishunker, appeared for the plaintiff: there was no appearance for the defendant. The claim was based on a promissory note for Rs. 7,500 passed by the defendants on the 16th November last. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 7,500, with interest and costs.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

REPORT OF GENERAL ROBERTS ON THE LATE FIGHT AT KHOST.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 14.

General Roberts reports all quiet in the Khost valley. The casualties on the 7th were principally among the Gurbuz section of the Waziri tribe, an offshoot of the Mahsud Waziris inhabiting the southern border of Khost. The Mangals also suffered severely, losing amongst others a very influential Malik. On the 4th instant, when entering the valley, the demeanour of the people was not altogether satisfactory. On the 5th, Muhammud Akram Khan, with some Matun and other Khost Maliks, met our force one march from Matun, when they were very courteously treated, and General Roberts heard that the Naib was pleased with the reception. That day everything seemed quiet. On the 6th the column reached Matun, the head-quarters of he Khost district, and encamped in the open plain about one mile from the fort, and where there is a group of Matun villages. It soon became apparent that our arrival and occupation would not be unopposed, and it has since transpired that the apparent weakness of our force had attracted many from far in hope of plunder. The preaching of the *mullahs* had also stirred up the well-known fanaticism of the people of Khost. Rumours of a night attack were now rife, but Colonel Waterfield was able to induce the headmen of Matun to come into camp that night. This delayed hostilities, though large numbers of Mangals, &c., arriving the following morning brought matters to a crisis, the armed men of the various tribes almost surrounding our small force in its camp. But the intended night attack was anticipated by General Roberts, with results already reported.

It is difficult to say what a fanatical people may not be prevailed on to do, but General Roberts and the political officers are sanguine that Khost will not give further trouble for some time to come at any rate. The people have had a severe lesson, but now being treated with kindness and consideration, they are rapidly becoming reassured, and have all submitted.

The communications of the force are open; the post arrives daily, and the telegraph works almost without interruption from Thull to Peiwar. Hindu traders are arranging for the collection of supplies. The Turis have offered to place 2,000 to 3,000 men at General Roberts's disposal.

The General proposed to march yesterday, the 13th, to the extreme western end of the valley, and visit all the principal outlying villages, and return to Hazar Pir about the 21st.

ILLNESS OF SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 14.

Sir Neville Chamberlain having been detained at Cawnpore by an attack of illness, which, it is feared, will prevent his immediately resuming the duties of the Military Department, His Excellency the Viceroy has appointed General Strachey to officiate as Military member of Council until the return of Sir Edwin Johnson at the end of this month.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THREATENED ATTACKS ON THE BORDER.

LAHORE, JAN. 14.

It is reported that the Adathor *Mullah*, sent from Kabul to preach a *Jehad*, has collected large numbers of Douries to descend upon and make attacks in British territory with the Waziris who lately made a descent on the Tank border. All the posts on the Bannu frontier are strengthened and prepared to meet the raiders.

Faiz Mahomed Khan has returned to Kabul, and the Chiefs of Tezin have come to Jallalabad.

It is reported that the Mir Akhor is alive and at Kabul.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD H. M. S. THUNDERER.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The official investigation into the recent terrible accident on board H. M. S. Thunderer, whilst lying at Ismid, attributes the bursting of the gun to imperfect loading.

THE THREAT TO SHOOT HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Edmond Byrne Madden, who was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of threatening the life of Her Majesty the Queen, has been sentenced to be detained at Broadmoor during Her Majesty's pleasure.

INCREASE OF DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The distress in the manufacturing districts is increasing daily.

Consols remain unchanged at 95⅞.

THE STATE OF RUSSIAN FINANCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN 13.

The official *Messenger* publishes to-day a Ukase by which it is announced that Commissioners have been appointed to consider the best means to be adopted to effect a saving in the expenditure.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollers ... 4½

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-6⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ...	74
4½ per cent. do. ...	78½
3 per cent. Consols for account. ...	95⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 ...	114
Bar Silver ...	49⅜

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7 3-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7 25-32d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	...1s. 7½d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	...1s. 7 13-16d.	„
France 3 „ „	...2·09.	„

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has approved the appointment of the Honourable C. A. Turner to be Chief Justiceship of Madras.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY is expected at Government House, Calcutta, to-day.

SIR EDWIN JOHNSON was to be at Suez on the 17th, and is expected to arrive at Bombay by the mail due here on the 30th instant.

SOME interesting archæological remains have been found at Ali Musjid, and excavations to a certain extent have been made.

THE Volunteer Ball is announced to take place on the 21st of February, only two days after the Byculla Club Ball. The Committee will no doubt place a wider interval between the two events when they become aware of the date fixed for the last named Ball.

THE following report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 10 of 1878, a "Bill to facilitate the introduction of the Bombay District Municipal Act into Sind," was published yestrday:—"The Select Committee appointed to consider this Bill beg to report that they approve of the measure and have no alterations in it to suggest."

THE *Indu Prakash*:—Is it true that Mr. Raghunath Row, His Highness the Holkar's present Minister, is not well disposed towards those of his educated countrymen, who have accepted service under His Highness? So at least the *Hindoo Patriot* hears from a correspondent, who, in the words of our contemporary, "says that Mr. Raghunath Rao has not much faith in Mahratha educated Brahmins and that they in their turn distrust him," and that "the contemplated changes in the education department of Indore . . . . will considerably lower the position and emoluments of the Superintendent of State Education in His Highness the Maharaja's territories." We are not just now in a position to confirm or contradict this report, but we hope the rumoured differences and changes are not true. Mr. Raghunath Rao, as well as the educated natives employed in the Holkar's State, should certainly try to make up their differences, if it is true that some cause for distrust has arisen.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Quetta on Christmas Day, gives us a further instance of mismanagement at that station. He says:—"I should like you to bring to the public notice the fact that there was no medicine here for the native troops (Bengal), and that they were dying from really sheer want of remedies. The day before yesterday ample medicines were received for the Bombay regiments, who have been all along the only troops who had medicines, and have from time to time been able to lend to the Base Hospital here. When the medicines and instruments, most complete in every respect, were received, they were appropriated by the Principal Medical Officer for the Base Hospital, and medicines and instruments, sent expressly to notified Bombay regiments, have been taken away because the Bengal troops had none. The arrangements in Quetta as to sanitation are improved under the Sanitary Committee, but there is still plenty of room for further improvement. General Stewart has taken supreme political power, and Major Sandeman has returned to his proper place as Agent of Baluchistan."

THE *Pioneer*:—Colonel Willes, father of the Mrs. Gordon who has been murderously attacked at Lahore, is residing with his eldest daughter in the camp of the Commander-in-Chief on the road between Anarkulli, a suburb of Lahore, and Baugulpore House, the late temporary residence of the Viceroy. For some time after the Commander-in-Chief removed to Lahore, the three daughters of Colonel Willes resided with him under canvas, but some time ago his youngest daughter became ailing, and was removed into a house close to the office of the *Civil and Military Gazette*. Her sister, Mrs. Gordon, who was Colonel Willes' second daughter, accompanied her for the purpose of nursing her, and some of Colonel Willes' servants, among them no doubt the khitmutgar who thus murderously assailed Mrs. Gordon, went to the house in attendance on the ladies. For the past three weeks Mrs. Gordon has closely devoted herself to her invalid sister, scarcely stirring out of doors. Additional sympathy for the victim of this outrage and for her family will be felt when it is mentioned that Mrs. Gordon has been married scarcely two months, and that her husband, Captain James L. Gordon, of the 59th Regiment, had to leave his bride almost immediately for active service, his regiment forming part of General Stewart's column.

"THE WEEK" (*Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*):—As a chronicler of passing gossip in Calcutta, I must allude to a report very generally prevalent during the week, that Lord Lytton's viceroyalty is drawing to a close. The idea appears to have originated with His Lordship's opening remarks at the Exhibition of Fine Arts, when he hinted that he would probably not be able to assist at the opening of another annual Exhibition, and that hereafter this Exhibition would be to him "a pleasure of memory." When a few days after an advertisement appeared for the sale of Lady Lytton's Simla ponies and other hill ponies belonging to both the Viceroy and several members of his staff, the quidnuncs were quite certain that their guesses were correct. In the words of the old song:

> "I do not know what the truth may be;
> I tell the tale as the tale was told to me;"

but I have known many stories going the round of Calcutta with much slighter foundation.

THE following extract from an application for a mastership is too rich to be lost in oblivion:—"I was educated at the Deccan College under you in those happy days when the institution was in a thriving state, and I wish to revive the memory of those days by serving under you as assistant master in the institution that is now under your superintendence."

WE hear that H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpore will shortly retire from the Indian turf. This (says the *Pioneer*) is a matter for regret to all sportsmen, for the presence of Mr. Wheal with a string of the Jodhpore race-horses has often given a stimulus to meetings in different parts of India, where the sport would otherwise have been slack. Racing has not however, been a profitable amusement to the Maharaja, and with the exception of the Empress' Vase, which Crown Prince won from Kingcraft during the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, but few prizes have fallen to the Jodhpore stud. The expense of keeping up a racing establishment is, we believe, the reason for His Highness's retirement, and the step, though deplored by sportsmen, will be approved by those who appreciate prudence in the rulers of native States. There are wiser ways of spending money than on horse racing, and attention to the breeding of horses in Marwar will be a more remunerative and quite as interesting an amusement to the Maharaja, whose knowledge of the technicalities of the turf is, we understand, limited, and who seldom saw the races in which his horses figured.

THE prospects of junior barristers (in Calcutta) are looking up. Since the holidays (says the writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*) there have been four courts sitting on the Original Side—an appellate, two first instance, and an Insolvent Court; and as the five or six senior barristers who monopolise all the business cannot be in four courts at once, and two of the judges have taken to striking out cases when counsel are not present, it is to be hoped that the business of the courts may be more equally divided, and suitors get their cases better attended to and sooner disposed of.

THE *Pioneer* says:—The Maharaja Scindia has now so far recovered from recent illness, that he will probably be able, soon, to leave Gwalior for the purpose of paying his long-projected visit to His Excellency the Viceroy in Calcutta, where he will be due, if all goes well, in the course of the present week.

THE *Statesman*:—The state of the Military Departments as disclosed by the war, and their total unpreparedness for the mild strain put upon them thereby, has led to strong recriminations, we hear, between the Executive Government and the Commander-in-Chief. Sir Frederick Haines washes his hands of all responsibility for the existing state of matters, and throws the whole blame upon the Imperial Government. We have a strong suspicion that he is justified in doing so, from a very vivid memory we have of some remarks upon the subject made to ourselves personally by Lord Napier of Magdala three years ago. The Commander-in-Chief has no real powers in time of peace, and is treated with intense jealousy by the Military Department of the Executive Government, which is corrupted to its very core by the frivolous and fatal atmosphere of Simla, in which eight months out of every twelve are passed in idly attempting to administer the various departments under it by correspondence. The results are now seen in the condition of the departments all round. Instead of close, watchful, earnest, personal administration of every cantonment, arsenal, factory, and fortress in the Empire, our departmental heads "dance" away their official life at the hills, doing nothing but drawing their pay abstract, and antedating the day of their retirement. Everything is left to their subordinates in the plains, who have no real responsibility, and who are valued in precise proportion to the amount of ease they can secure for the gentlemen on the hills, troubling them with as few references as possible that may disturb the Sybarite life they pass there, in the society of other men's wives. We are not going to mince matters with the system, but shall do our best to pull it down. Lord Lytton does not know why Simla should be called Capua. Let the present condition of the troops be our answer. The Carthaginian General passed his winter-quarters in the soft Italian city; and the only difference is, that we permit our Generals to pass their summer-quarters in the bracing (!) air of Simla.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us to publish the following:—"It is a pity that some slight changes are not made in church services in the psalms and lessons, *e. g.*, one of the psalms has no less than 73 verses in it. And as to the lessons, instead of historical chapters about Jehoash and Jehoiada, and Jehu driving furiously, it would be better to select about 15 verses from Isaiah or the Proverbs which contain advice of a practical character. Detached pieces of history do no good, and those who wish to read the whole in a connected manner can do so at home."

THE *Daily News*:—Rear-Admiral Sir J. Commerell, second in command of the Mediterranean Fleet, has been called home, since the presence of a second flag officer afloat is no longer considered necessary in Turkish waters; but he is, according to present arrangements, shortly to return and take command of the Malta dockyard. This step may be regarded as a preliminary towards putting our naval forces in the Mediterranean upon a peace footing. Admiral Commerell's late flagship, the Agincourt, will pass to Admiral Boys, but will henceforth be taken off the strength of the Mediterranean Fleet and added to the Channel Squadron, of which Rear-Admiral Boys is second in command. The Minotaur and the Shannon, both ironclads, will also come home and assume their proper place in the Channel Squadron, while the Research, another armoured ship, that has been reported in an unsatisfactory condition, is to be withdrawn also. The Hecla, on the other hand, is to sail for the Mediterranean after Christmas, but as she is but a trial ship—nothing more than an ordinary mail steamer converted into a torpedo depot vessel—she can hardly be looked upon as a reinforcement. As the season is so far advanced it is hardly likely that the squadron under Vice-Admiral Hornby will exchange the shelter of Artaki or the Dardanelles for Besika Bay, where the unfortunate crews of our ships have already spent two bleak winters. With the spring, however, it is hoped the Commander-in-Chief will be ordered back from the Straits, and the ships permitted to resume their ordinary stations. The Thunderer, the Alexandra, the Temeraire, and the Achilles, four of the most powerful ships in the command, form the advance squadron at this moment in the Sea of Marmora, while at Cyprus and other parts of the Levant are the Defence, Pallas, Research, Rupert, Monarch and Invincible—all ironclads. Two other armoured vessels, the Minotaur and the Shannon, are in dock at Malta, and will shortly return to England with the Agincourt, when Lord John Hay, who has been doing duty in the Mediterranean for nearly a twelve month past will once more resume his functions as Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron. The number of ironclads which are to form the peace establishment in the Mediterranean is not yet fixed upon, but it is definitely settled that only the services of one flag officer afloat will be required.

Truth:—The "Life of Dean Hook," by Prebendary Stephens, is exceedingly interesting. The Dean was certainly the greatest parish clergyman that ever lived. His powers of organisation, and his talent for conciliating the most unpromising opponent, have never been equalled. The volumes contain many good stories. We are told how in 1816, in the school debating society at Winton, great indignation was excited by an assertion of one of the members that let any one admire Ministers ever so much, he could not deny that the Prince Regent is "a fat, disgusting, sinful, and drunken beast!" When Hook was ordained, a Bishop of Winton had just died who had only made one visitation in twenty years, an Archbishop of York who had held but one confirmation, and a Bishop of Llandaff who, never having resided in his diocese, "complacently thanked God that he had not spent his time in idleness, but had been usefully employed in writing many 'seasonable publications,'" and "building and planting in his estate in Westmoreland."

THE following curious piece of information, telegraphed home by Reuter's agent at Lahore, may account for the uneasiness lately shown by the Swatis and neighbouring tribes:—It is stated that the Maharaja of Cashmere will annex Chitral and portions of Bajour and Swat in consequence of the Indian Government requiring him to protect these frontiers against aggression.

THE *Times*, Dec. 18.—It is clear from the rumours of the Continent that England is widely believed to have some intention of securing a territorial hold on the Ottoman Empire. Some of the chief French journals are persuaded that Alexandretta, or some other port in the Levant, will become an adjunct of Cyprus; and the *Republique Francaise*, which speaks with what is almost the Ministerial authority of M. Gambetta, would be good enough to find no fault with an extension of English authority. We appreciate the compliment, but we do not need to profit by its courtesy. The origin of the rumours was correctly pointed out by our Austrian Correspondent when he quoted some interesting but fanciful details from the *Neue Wiener Tagblatt* and the *Correspondenz* respecting a proposition which the English Government was said to have laid before the Porte for the construction of a railway through the Euphrates Valley. England, it was said, would guarantee a Turkish loan of £25,000,000. Turkey, in return, would permit England to make the railway, would grant her large tracts of land all the way from Alexandretta to the Persian Gulf, permit her to establish a colony of 100,000 Europeans on Ottoman ground, and cede to her for a time the revenues of the pashalics of Bassora, Damascus, and Bagdad. The project is quite Imperial. But the origin of it must be much more humble than that which is assigned to it by the gossip of the Continent. Either it is a play of fancy, or, as our Austrian Correspondent suggested, it is one of the enterprises which are planned by private capitalists. At all events, the mind of the French Ministry must have been set at rest on the subject by the assurances from Lord Salisbury to M. Waddington in July last. French and other Continental nations may rest satisfied that this country has no intention of securing either Alexandretta or any other Turkish port; that it does not seek to acquire any territorial position in the Ottoman Empire; and that it does not propose to draw the revenues of any pashalic. The only new arrangements with Turkey, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the other night, will be made respecting the position of English authority in Cyprus. The plans for the acquirement of that island were somewhat loose. Indeed, when any piece of territory passes under English authority, it usually takes a considerable time to smoothe the way for the harmonious working of English laws. In Cyprus our position is very peculiar. Turkish and English laws exist side by side. Turkish kadis and English magistrates have each jurisdiction. The foreign consuls still claim the benefit of the capitulations which sheltered the foreign residents from the peculiarities of Ottoman justice; and it is impossible for this country to be content with the same position as Turkey. Those who live under the British flag must accept the consequences of British law and administration. At present, however, the conflicting claims of England, the Porte, and the foreign Powers present an interesting picture of confusion, which may profitably engage the attention of the professors of International Law. Our Government will have to secure a clearer title to the exclusive authority which must be exercised by any civilized State, and that fact may have given rise to some groundless rumours. It is quite natural for the Porte to solicit, on the other hand, an English guarantee for a new loan. Sir Henry Layard, as the House of Commons was informed on Tuesday night, has formally laid the request before the Government. But he has held out no hopes to the Sultan that it would be granted, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer added that the Ministry would enter into no engagement or guarantee on the subject without first obtaining the consent of Parliament. It would have been easy to use stronger terms of assurance. The Porte is very sanguine if it thinks that this country would guarantee another Ottoman loan in the face of what has come from past calls on the Stock Exchanges, and in view of the present state of the Turkish Empire. Such responsibility would not be accepted without very good security; and, now that so much of the revenue is politically as well as financially pledged, where could such security be got, except by a degree of supervision which would certainly not be agreeable to Turkish ideas of independence? We have no doubt, therefore, that the Government will decline to accept the proposition. It would be far better for the Turks to address themselves earnestly and immediately to the task of reforming their institutions than to delude themselves with visions of help from English credit.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*:—Lieutenant-General Maude is not the only officer now proceeding on active service who suffers by the promotion of Staff Corps General officers. The "Army List" for September, 1877, shows Major-General Primrose considerably senior to both Lieutenant-Generals Donald Stewart and Sir Samuel Browne. Major-Generals Bright, H. R. Browne, and J. Ross, who are serving in India, were also senior to Generals Stewart and Sir S. Browne. When a Warrant appeared ten years ago antedating British Major-Generals, to prevent their supersession by Indian officers, it surely could never have been intended to limit the supersession only to the rank of Major-General; otherwise the boon granted to the Imperial List becomes nullified when the higher grade of Lieutenant-General is reached. About November, 1877, it came to the turn of Major-Generals Pattle and Beauchamp Walker to be promoted. They were at first placed below all the Indian Staff Corps Lieutenant-Generals recently promoted in consequence of the retirements on October 1, 1877; but on the remonstrance of these two officers their names in a subsequent list were inserted in their proper position above several Indian Staff Corps Lieutenant-Generals. The same justice should also have been meted out to Lieutenant-General the Hon. L. Smyth and the others promoted to Maude inclusive; and not only this, every Royal Major-General to W. H. Seymour inclusive should eventually, on promotion, take rank of Lieutenant-General Donald Stewart, who stood immediately after General Seymour in the list of September, 1877, which list should be taken as the official guide in all future promotions if the principles laid down in the Warrant of ten years ago should be adhered to. It would be obviously unfair to retard the promotion of the Indian Staff Corps men, but their comrades in other branches of the Service should, on promotion, be placed in their proper places, as was done in the case of Generals Pattle and Walker. In the meantime, Royal Major Generals serving in India ought to obtain higher local rank, as Indian Major-Generals of October, 1877, are daily superseding them—*vide* Lieutenant-General Spence, who lately went over the heads of every Major-General down to General Calthorpe, a General officer of 1870.

Vanity Fair:—Military justice has fallen of late years somewhat into disrepute. Several instances have occurred of officers being professionally ruined on account of alleged offences which they have not been allowed an opportunity of disproving. Indeed, occasionally the victim has not even been told precisely what his offence was. If Mr. F. C. Knox, who was a few months ago deprived of his commission as Lieutenant in the 85th Regiment, by sentence of a court-martial states his case accurately, he is a victim to the practice we speak of. This very young officer deserted from his regiment at Lucknow, and was apprehended at Bombay. He was at first handed over to the officer commanding the 66th Regiment, who accepted his parole, which means, we fancy, accepted his word of honour that he would not break his arrest, and did not adopt the extreme measure of placing a sentry over him. A few days after two non-commissioned officers of the 85th arrived to escort Lieutenant Knox back to his regiment. They brought with them written instructions as to their treatment of him, which instructions must have been unusually harsh, for Lieutenant Knox appealed against them, and the officer commanding the station detained him till an answer was received. The answer arrived by telegram, and was to the effect that the original instructions were to be carried out. Apparently he was conveyed back to Lucknow at once. For sixty-six days he was confined to his bungalow under double sentries. He would seem in the interim to have been tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be dismissed the service. There is a good deal of mystery in the case. Unless Mr. Knox has been guilty of a grave suppression here, we should like to know what induced him to take the extraordinary step of deserting. It is almost inconceivable that unless he had committed some serious offence or had been subjected to aggravated bullying, he would have deliberately ruined his career. He asserts that there are circumstances connected with his desertion which, if known, would have induced the Commander-in-Chief to view his cause with leniency. He declares that these circumstances must have been misrepresented to Sir Frederick Haines or he would have shown mercy. As to any other offences alleged against him, he says, "I have not been permitted to answer, but have been convicted of them without a hearing." If Mr. Knox deserted without any other cause than temper, and committed additional offences, they ought to have been made known in some shape. What were these offences? Why did he desert? The whole story has evidently not been told, and if the authorities remain silent after this open challenge of their justice, the public will not unnaturally think that Mr. Knox's complaints are well-founded and that the story is not creditable to his superiors. Again, it was a most unusual step to send non-commissioned officers to bring him back to Lucknow. Such proceedings cannot but lower the status of British officers in the eyes both of their men and of the natives. As to placing double sentries over his quarters, that act was justifiable, for an officer who deserted may be expected to break his arrest.

THE NEW ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS OF MADRAS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 10.

THIS morning the much talked of, much vaunted, and promising parade of parties desirous of forming an Artillery Volunteer Corps for Madras, presented themselves at the camp equipage ground at 6·30 for the purpose of selection and inspection by His Grace the Governor. Though styled the "Duke's Own" however, it is the fact that Mr. Coleman is the party who has organized and brought the affair to its present start. A circular has been in course of circulation for some weeks past inviting gentlemen to subscribe their names as members, and up to yesterday some 200 names had been placed upon it, so that Mr. Coleman had fair reason to anticipate a strong muster. But only 39 men appeared in answer to the command to "fall in," and these as motley a crowd as one could well expect to see. The names of gentlemen which have appeared upon the circular were unanswered, the pick and flower of those who had promised their support were *non est*, and the roughest element only remained, as in consequence there was no question about any selection, all who presented themselves were accepted, and even then only enough to form half a battery could be secured, instead of the large numbers who had previously given in their names. The proposed selection of officers may have had something to do with this, since it was known that they had been selected beforehand without any application to those who proposed to join, and that they would *pro forma* only be laid before them for sanction by which proceeding little opportunity was afforded for opposition or objection. Mr. Coleman, who is to be Major of the Brigade, was up to a short time ago Lieut.-Colonel of the Madras Volunteer Guards, but he resigned amid a profusion of martial confusion with the sanction of Government to wear the uniform of the corps and to retain his rank as a mark of the appreciation of Government of his past services in the Volunteer movement. Why he resigned few people really seem to know, but it is asserted he did so in consequence of a snub which he received from the Colonel commanding. At any rate it does appear strange that he should express a desire to retire from the Volunteer service, that his resignation should be accepted, and that within six months afterwards we should find Colonel Coleman getting up a sort of opposition movement, in connexion with which it now seems everybody desires to evade. Be that as it may, it is certain, that if those who subscribed their names to the list had not had good reason for subsequently changing their minds, they would at least have put in an appearance on the first morning on which their attendance was desired, so that altogether it may be taken that this new corps does not promise to become a popular movement. The Governor made the best of the occasion, and addressed the men in words which, though perhaps a little far fetched and incorrect, were none the less flattering. He complimented them on their appearance and even went so far as to say that he anticipated they would soon surpass the Volunteers of England in usefulness and work! rather unlikely though, and the Duke being Colonel of one of the Middlesex Artillery Corps, did not convey much of a compliment to his own regiment at home—that is, if His Grace really meant what he said. The officers at present appointed are Mr. Coleman, Major of Brigade, Mr. J. H. Spring Branson (late acting Judge of the Small Cause Court), Major; and Mr. Jones, our Municipal Engineer, to be Lieutenant. This little arrangement was all done *sub rosa* and the formal sanction of the new corps was merely asked in order to render their appointment legal. Judging from the first start, however, it is to be feared that Madras has little to hope from this new scheme of Colonel Coleman's, and that as the members already enrolled realize the fatigue, &c. attendant upon their new duties, they will one by one resign, leaving the corps at last only an evidence of the incapacity of Madras to carry to a successful issue a movement which might some day prove of considerable utility to its citizens.

THE INDUS VALLEY AND SIND PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAYS.

THE inconveniences of the divided control and action on the part of the authorities of the *State* Indus Valley and Punjab Northern Railway, and the Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Company's lines having sufficiently manifested themselves, His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, on perusal of a number of documents, was pleased to direct a meeting, or conference, should take place at Lahore under the Presidency of Sir Andrew Clarke to consider proposals "for working the Indus Valley and Punjab Northern State Railways in connection with the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway." A meeting accordingly, we learn from a private letter from Calcutta, took place at Lahore on the 18th November at the Consulting Engineer's office, for the discussion of the questions referred to the Conference in the Government of India's resolution, at which were present all the chief officers connected with these lines, the Hon'ble Sir A. Clarke, presiding; namely, Mr. Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways; Colonel Peile, R.E., Director of State Railways, Western System; Colonel Modley, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore; Col. Trevor, Officiating Deputy Secretary, P. W. D. Railway Branch; Mr. Stone, Officiating Agent, S. P. and D. Railway; Mr. Ross, Traffic Manager; Mr. Lightfoot, Auditor; Mr. Sandiford, Locomotive Superintendent, S. P. and D. Railway; Major Filgate, R.E., Deputy Accountant General, P. W. D.; Capt. Doveton, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railway, Sind; and Capt. Sedgwick, R.E., Officiating Manager, P. N. S. Railway, and Secretary to the Conference. At this Conference questions were taken up *seriatim* as to the working arrangements, and agreements as to the stations at Lahore, Mooltan, and Kotri, and the apportionment of the charges, also the arrangement for joint use and repair of rolling stock, the general offices to be built at Lahore, and the future use and occupation of the Indus Steam Flotilla, and a general organization of an Associated Board for the disposal of all subjects in which the State and Guaranteed Railways are jointly interested; and Sir A. Clarke lastly put before the meeting "a proposal for handing over the working of the Indus Valley Railway to the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company," which it was resolved should be taken into consideration at a second meeting when it was expected the Agent, Mr. Bocquet, would be persent to discuss the heads of the proposed agreement in detail. A second meeting was accordingly held on the 29th November, when Mr. Bocquet was present. Sir Andrew Clarke explained "that the proposals made by him on the 18th November were not to be regarded as emanating from the Government of India, but should be considered as unofficial suggestions made on his own resposibility, on which final orders might be based by the Secretary of State for India, and which were open to revision when submitted by him to the Government of India even before transmission to England." On this understanding certain proposed terms were discussed and settled, so far as was competent to the Conference. It is proposed that the I. V. S. Railway be handed over to the S. P. and D. Company, rent to be, the same interest on State Capital as earned on the capital of the Company for the half year. The State Railway not, however, to receive more than 4½ on its capital till the S. P. and D. has received 5 per cent. The lease to be for 25 years (determinable by a 12 months' notice on either side). To commence on the 1st April 1879, or earlier if possible. All officers drawing less than Rs. 500 per mensem to be retained on the same conditions, an addition of 20 per cent. being made for pensions, and furlough allowances. Government, however, undertaking, if desired, to relieve the Company of these officers as other openings can be found for their employment. The other, mere matters of detail, would hardly interest the general public, so we will not give them here. One thing we observe with satisfaction, that there is no apparent idea of abolishing that most useful service, the Indus Steam Flotilla, as was once apprehended. To abolish the river traffic, would be a suicidal process, and no one knows of what essential use these boats may hereafter be. We must not, however, be too sanguine as to Sir Adam Clarke being successful on carrying his reform—we may truly call it such—into effect. We all know what opposition there will be on the part of those who would like to dabble on still in these "State Railways" at the public cost, and we have not the least doubt that this will be made as strong as possible. As to the policy and neccessity, there can be no differnce of opinion in the non-official world; and we shall now anxiously expect to see common sense prevail, and the arrangement effected by the date named at the latest, and we hope even before then.—*Civil and Military Gazette* (*Sind Issue.*)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE SERVICES OF MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. CROMMELIN.

(Gazette of India.)

Fort William, 9th January 1879.

From COLONEL J. CROFTON, R.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept., to Major-General W. A. Crommelin, C.B., R.E.

I am directed by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to inform you that His Excellency in Council has been pleased to accept your resignation of the office of Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, which you have tendered on the occasion of your retirement from the Army.

2. It is not within the province of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, to comment on your distinguished military services in the Punjab, and subsequently in the Mutiny of 1857, but His Excellency in Council desires, in this place, to put on record his high sense of your valuable services in the Public Works Department, more especially as Chief Engineer in Oudh, and afterwards as Inspector General of Military Works, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Secretariat.

3. Your services in connection with the provision of accommodation for the European troops in India command the special acknowledgment of the Government. Your thorough acquaintance with the real wants of the soldier, in respect to barracks, enabled you to give the Government advice of the utmost value, and your notes and reports on this subject, as well as on the defences and fortresses of India, remain in the archives of the Public Works Department as a guide and text-book of information for your successors.

TWO DAYS' SPORT WITH A TIGER IN BOTANICAL GARDENS NEAR CALCUTTA.

ON Monday, January 6th, two tigers belonging to the Ex-King of Oudh, whose house is on the left bank of the Hughli, escaped from their cages, a keeper having incautiously left the door of their cage open when cleaning it. One was shortly after killed in the King's grounds by a Superintendent of Police; the other swam across the river and landed near the ghat in the Botanical Gardens. Shortly after landing he knocked down and mauled Mr. Bierman, one of the European assistants. Mr. Scott and he had, after first seeing the tiger, gone into a house, but came out again to look for the brute, their attention being momentarily disturbed by the chattering of a monkey (an unusual sound in the Botanical Gardens). The brute seized his opportunity and springing past a native, who was in front of the two gentlemen, knocked down one; he then immediately returned to his lay and remained in the gardens all day. Owing to the presence of Stripes in the gardens various picnic parties had to return without landing, though one party foolishly insisted on landing notwithstanding contrary orders, but was soon obliged to beat a retreat. Towards nightfall the brute was heard giving tongue near the banyan tree, and shortly before daybreak it killed two bullocks in a small clearing a short distance to the north of the tree. The bullocks were tied up in a shed: one it draged outside, and ate one hind quarter, the other it left dead inside. Early on Tuesday morning some native shikaris were in the gardens trying to stalk Stripes: one of them, while peering into a small brake, was severely handled, and is not expected to recover. During the day these shikaries were reinforced by some gentlemen from Calcutta; but their efforts to get near Stripes were unavailing, and they retired about 4 o'clock and left the grounds. In the afternoon a *machan* was erected in the jungle to the north of the gardens, near the scene of the kill, from the top of which the shikaris might have an opportunity of potting Stripes, should he return to the scene of his feast the night before. To make matters doubly sure, an awning was improvised on the roof of a small pucka house not far from the kill, and a live bullock was securely tied to a tree a few yards distant from the house within full view of the shikaries on the roof, some plantain trees being cut away to give better aim. A speculation had arisen as to whether Stripes would prefer dead meat to live; in the course of the night the question was soon set at rest. Shortly after 6, four gentlemen proceeded from Bishop's College to the scene of the kill, and placed themselves in positions for a good shot: two on the *machan*; two on the top of the pucka house. It was then discovered that shooting could not be depended on without something to eat: one of the party immediately went off for materials for food and drink, and as he was returning with a chaukidar, distinctly heard Stripes not far off. He hastened on with the food, which was soon despatched inside the pucka house, tables and chairs being dispensed with. Posts were again taken up and soon after the brute was again heard giving tongue, as he was prowling about in search of food: this went on for about an hour, the bullock near the house showing evident signs of intense alarm though perfectly silent. For half an hour after this the stillness of a clear moonlight night remained perfectly unbroken: all eyes were on the stretch, when suddenly, with a magnificent bound, a fine full grown tiger was on the bullock. Instantly a shot was fired, the brute doubled up, and the bullock bolted off at full speed; another shot was now fired and Stripes evidently received this, too, for he sprung aside into the jungle about 20 paces, moaned, and all was still. The shikaris being uncertain whether Stripes was really dead, determined to spend the rest of the night where they were, it not being considered safe in the uncertain light of the moon to venture in search of him, beaters bring at a discount. Soon after, some chaukidars arrived with beaters and passed close to where Stripes was last seen: the men on the *machan* then came down and spent the rest of the night on the more comfortable roof of the packa house belonging to a cowkeeper.

As soon as it was light all hastened down to have a look, and there sure enough was Stripes, a magnificent animal, lying on his right side quite dead. One shot had caught him in the left shoulder, the other in the right flank. The honour of this kill rests with Mr. Wace, of Howrah.—*Englishman*.

KANDAHAR.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

(From MacGregor's Gazetteer of Afghanistan.)

THE climate of Kandahar is in the winter charming, but the spring considered the pleasantest time. The heat is great in summer. The city not far from the barren parched hills to the north and west, and the heat radiates from them so much during this period, that the breeze that comes from over then is heated to a very great degree. The temperature of the thermometer varies greatly between morning and the middle of the day, sometimes as much as 40 or 50 degrees. However, our best authority on this subject is Bellew, from whose report I extract the following:—

"Kandahar has not a very salubrious climate. The mass of its inhabitants, compared with those of the northern and eastern portions of the country, are blear-eyed, fever striken and rheumatic, and suffer in a remarkable degree from hœmorrhoidal affections. Indeed, so prevalent is this disease that in the city of Kandahar most families possess a domestic enema syringe, a mode of treatment usually extremely repugnant to Afghans.

"By the Afghans the climate of Kandahar is compared to that of Balkh, which is notoriously unhealthy. This, however, is probably an exaggeration.

"The present city is in no wise free from the morbific character assigned to its predecessor. About 12 years ago the city in common with the whole district was visited by a severe outbreak of cholera, and again three years ago a similar epidemic ravaged the country and carried off great numbers. The people remember these visitations with horror, and point to a graveyard about three miles east and west on the plain, north of the city and which did not previously exist) as a proof of the magnitude of their havoc.

"Small-pox is endemic, and it is difficult to see how, in common with other infectious or contagious diseases once having occurred, it should be otherwise, considering the utter negligence of all sanitary precautions, even the slightest. On the contrary, the numerous water-courses that circulate through the city are polluted with all manner of filth and offal with which the streets abound, whilst the inhabitants instead of 'going about' outside the city use the house tops and streets, even to the very threshold of their own dwellings.

"During the hot weather, spent in this city by Lumsden's mission, intermittents and billious remittent fevers were very rife, though the mortality was not extraordinary. These were followed in autumn by epidemic bowel complaints, which carried off many victims. And finally in winter, during December, January, and February the city as well as the district generally was visited by an epidemic and contagious continued fever, of the typhoid type with regard to its asthenic character, but remarkable for the great frequency of hepatic complication and jaundice. The mortality from this epidemic was very great, owing to want of proper care and protection from the unusual severity of the weather. For upwards of a month during the height of the cold weather the deaths in the city of Kandahar from this cause alone ranged, as far as I could accurately learn, boween 12 and 15 daily (though common report raised the number to six or seven times this number), and the mortality was proportionately great in the villages around. After the epidemic had raged in its violence for about six weeks during the coldest period of the winter, it changed its character with the weather, and in the bigginning of February, when all the snow had disappeared, the fever in a measure lost its typhoid character, and was replaced by a remittent fever. But throughout the presence of hepatitis and jaundice characterized the epidemic.

"During the early period of the epidemic, the tendency to death in the great majority of cases was by asthenia and coma combined, the latter owing to the presence of bile in the blood, but the former exercising the preponderating influence. But during the latter weeks of the epidemic, on the contrary, the latter was the most frequent mode of death, though not entirely free of the asthenic influence, as indicated by cold extremities, and the symptoms already described.

"The fever usually ran its course in 16 days or three weeks. Relapses were frequent from rising too soon, or from the slightest excess in diet.

"During the early part of April, after having lasted for upwards of four months, this fever disappeared, but was followed by a few scattered cases of bilious remittent fever which it appears always prevails at Kandahar during the hot weather.

"The following synoptical table of atmospheric changes, formed from daily observations at Kandahar, will convey a correct idea of its climate. The year here contains four seasons of nearly equal duration, *viz*:—

"*Winter.*—December, January and February, cloudy weather and storms, snow, sleet, and rain. Hard frosts mosts severe in January and February. Wind northerly, varying between the east and west points and easterly.

Temperature of the air.

	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	8 P.M.
Maximum..	open air 52	sun 115, shade 59	open air 61·30
Medium ...	„ 36·8	„ 78·45 do. 4·15	„ 44·44
Minimum ...	„ 15	„ 36·30 do. 42	„ 31·00

"*Spring.*—March, April, and May, cloudy and fair weather. Occasional rain and thunderstorms during first half of the season, in which also the nights are cold and frosty. In the latter half of the season, the weather warms, dews fall at night and occasional duststorms occur. Winds westerly and south-westerly. High easterly winds, cold and bleak, prevail in March.

Temperature of the air during this season.

	4 P.M.	1 P.M.	8 P.M.
Maximum .	open air 78	sun 139, shade 85	open air 85
Medium......	„ 56·23	„ 114·30 do. 70·8	„ 69·35
Minimum ...	„ 31	„ 78 do. 58	„ 44·45

"*Summer.*—June, July, August, and part of September. The hot season commences about the 20th June, and lasts till about the 20th September. It consists of two periods of 40 days each, separated by an intervening fortnight of cloudy and cooler weather, during which thunderstorms occur in the mountains, though rain rarely falls on the plain. During this season, a pestilential hot wind often passes over the country. It blows from the westward, and frequently strikes travellers on the road. It is called 'garmbad' by the natives, who have a lively dread of it, and describe those struck by it as rarely recovering, but dying in a comatose state or becoming paralyzed.

"The most prevalent wind during this season blows from the west during the day, but during the night, and till the sun has risen a couple of hours, it blows from the opposite direction. Dust-storms are frequent and severe.

Average temperature of the air during this season.

	4 A.M.	1 P.M.	8 P.M.
Maximum .	open air 86	sun 150, house 96	open air 94
Medium ...	„ 74	„ 136·20 do. 87·10	„ 6·15
Minimum ...	„ 63	„ 105 do. 82	„ 77

"During this season the wind in the evening and in the early morning frequently blows in warm and unrefreshing gusts, heated by the radiation from the many bare rocky ranges that traverses the country.

"*Autumn.*—Part of September, October, and November. Sun powerful. Occasional dust-storms and cloudy weater towards the close of the season. Heavy dews. No rain or rarely. Winds variable. High north-easterly and north-westerly winds blow towards the close of the season.

Temperature of air.

	5 A.M.	1 P.M.	8 P.M.
Maximum .	open air 65	sun 148, shade 82	open air 85
Medium ...	„ 50·57	„ 123·50 do. 70·44	„ 69·15
Minimum...	„ 32	„ 70 do. 58	„ 51

In the neighbourhood of Kandahar, detached hills rise from the plain on the south and east, on the north and west they appear more like a broken range of hills, their height varying from 300 to 2,000 feet. Those to the west have a singular appearance, they rise up near the top like a wall are indented, very rugged and look very bleak, being of a clayey colour. To the south the hills are more distant than in the other direction. There is neither tree or shrub, nor herb to be found on them. If we except these, the immediate vicinity of Kandahar is exceedingly picturesque. It may be said to be buried amongst gardens, orchards, and plantations of beautiful shrubs through which flow streams of the clearest water. In these gardens are many little hillocks and rocks, on the slopes of which the inhabitants have cut slides in which they amuse themselves on gala days. The objects worthy of notice are the Ghar-i-Jamshid, what is called the petrified city and the shrine of the Baba Wali, and more distant that of Shah Maksud, which annually draws numerous visitors from the surrounding country.

Occupying the base of a bare rocky hill, about four miles to the west of Kandahar, are the ruins of the ancient city "Shahr-i-kohna," also called "Shahr-i-Husen Shah" after its last king. The remains of its former extensive defences crown the height of the rock, and were supplied with water from adjacent reservoirs partially cut out of rock and partially built up. It is said to have been founded by Alexander the Great, and to have been several times destroyed and rebuilt by its Arab, Persian, Tartar, Turkman, and Uzbak conquerors, and was finally taken by surprise and sacked and destroyed by Nadar Shah, about 1838 A. D., who removed its site to the open plain about two miles south-east, and called the new city Nadarabad. This was hardly built before it was destroyed by Nadar Shah's successor in Afghanistan, Ahmad Shah Abdali, who founded the present city in 1747, and called it Ahmad Shabr or Ahmad Shahi.

The ruins of the old city are very extensive, and without apparent diminution have been delved for years and carried away as manure for the fields. They are also frequently searched for sulphur and nitre, both of which are met with in small quantities, as also coins, gold and other precious things, especially after heavy falls of rain.

Half way up the north-east face of the hill on which this city is built, and situated between the ruins to two towers, is a flight of forty steps leading to a recess in the rock, at the entrance to which on each side is the figure of a crouched leopard nearly life size. The whole is carved out of the solid limestone rock, and is said in native histories of the place to have occupied seventy men for nine years before it was completed. The chamber in the rock is about twelve feet high and eight wide, while its depth equals its height. The sides of the interior are covered with Persian inscriptions carved in relief.

Bellew's account of agriculture of the Kandahar province furnishes some interesting particulars:—

"In Kandahar," he says, "as in most parts of Afghanistan, two harvests are realized in the year, *viz.*, the spring and the autumn.

"The spring harvest or 'rubee' produces—

Wheat,	Barley,
Beans,	Pulses,
Lentils,	Madder, &c, &c.

"The autumn harvest or 'kharif' produces—

Maize,	Pulses,
Beans,	Rice,
Tobacco,	Carrots,
Turnips,	Egg-fruit,
Beetroot,	Tomata.

"Abi land when well attended to frequently yields four or five different crops in the year, and in particular instances, as in that of clover and lucerne (largely cultivated and used as fodder), so many as 10 or 11 crops are realized annually from the same plants, and this for from six to eight or nine years in succession. In the former case the ground is sown with wheat or barley in November; this lies dormant during the winter and sprouts in February. In March and April before the flowers have formed, the crop is cut twice and sold under the name of 'Kasil,' as fodder for cattle and horses, and then the stalks are allowed to grow, and mature grain which is gathered in June. After this the ground is ploughed and manured and laid out in the tobacco fields. These yield two corps at intervals of six weeks. The ground is then prepared for carrots, turnips, &c, which are gathered in November and December.

"The tobacco produced in Kandahar is celebrated for its good qualities among the natives and is exported to Hindustan and Bokhara. Three kinds are cultivated at Kandahar, viz., 1, 'Kandahari,' which sells at nine annas per maund 3lbs., tabrez; 2, 'Balkhi' sells at 10 annas per maund; 3, 'Mansurabadi' sells at one rupee four annas per maund. From the same plants two crops are always obtained in the season. The first called surgul is the best, the leaves having a mild and sweet flavour. The second crop called mundhai is strong and acid, and is used chiefly by the poor and in the manufacture of snuff.

"During April the plants are reared from seed in small beds well dressed with manure, and the earth of which is finely comminuted. In May and June the seedlings are transplated into fields prepared for them, the earth of which having been ploughed, and manured is laid out in a regular series of ridges, into the sides of which the young plants are fixed and freely watered till the roots be well attached to the soil. In about six weeks the crop is cut. Each plant is cut off at about three or four inches from the ground, five or six leaves only being left and laid flat on the ridge, and each side is exposed for a night and day to the effects of the drew and sun, by which they lose their green and assume a brown colour. They are then collected in large heaps in the field, and covered over with mats or layers of straw, &c., and allowed to remain so for eight or ten days, during which the stems shrivel and give up their moisture to the leaves. After this the heaps are carried into the village, where the leaves are separated from their stalks, dried in the shade and tightly packed in bundles about 14 inches square, and thus sold for exportation. As soon as the first crop is cut, the ground between the plant is turned with a spade, manured and freely irrigated. The old stems soon put forth fresh leaves, and in six weeks the second crop is gathered. Sometimes a third crop is realized, but the quality of the tobacco is very inferior. The young seedlings of Kandahar tobacco, packed in moist clay and bound in cloth or straw, are carried away by villagers three and four days' journey into the country for transplantation at their own abodes, but the produce it is said does not equal that of Kandahar.

"Both musk and water melons are largely cultivated, and there are several varieties of each kind—viz., musk melons or 'kharbuza.' 1, 'garma;' 2, 'berati;' 3, 'ghazoichi tappadar;' 4, 'habshi;' 5, 'tappadar sufed;' 6, 'tappadar sabz;' 7, 'baghtani;' 8, 'khard;' 9, 'sarda;' 10, 'garmsera,' &c.; of these the 'sarda' is esteemed the best. They require considerable attention during growth, a free supply of water and daily turning of the fruit, which is covered over with earth to prevent the ravages of worms, and on each plant but three flowers are allowed to fructify, the rest being nipped off as they form.

"Water melons or 'hinduwana,' of which the 'mustafi;' 2, 'mur,' 'melangi;' 3, 'kirmani;' 4, 'kaddu;' 5, 'siah kutbur' and 6, surkh buthur, are the more common varieties require a sandy soil, little water and little care, and the buds are not nipped off as in the other kind of melons.

"Potatoes are grown to a small extent only, having been but just introduced from Kabul, where they are said to be largely cultivated and much appreciated by the natives. They are introduced into the latter place by the British during their occupation of the country, 1839-40, &c. Those raised at Kandahar are very small, but no doubt they will improve both in size and flavour as their cultivation becomes better understood.

"Kandahar is celebrated for its fruits especially the apricot, the pomegranate, the quince, and the fig; and considerable attention is paid to keep up a good stock by grafting and careful training. Three methods of grafting are practised, viz, 1, but grafting; 2 tube grafting; and 3, trunk grafting. The first mentioned mode of grafting is the one in most general use. With the apricot tree the following is the practice pursued—About a month before 'nauroz' (21st March), the seeds are placed halion downwards in ground previously prepared for them. Soon after 'nauroz' the young plants begin to shoot above ground, and are allowed to grow here for a year, at the end of which time they are transplanted into orchards and allowed a twelve month to fix themselves firmely in the soil being at regular intervals freely irrigated. At the 4th 'nauroz' or third year of the plant, the young buds from approved varieties are removed together with a margin of bark, and placed in water till applied to the stock in the bark, of which, a few inches above the part up to which the plant is immersed in water, a slit is made and the bark separated from the wood by bending the pliant stem on itself at the spot. The graft is inserted beneath the edges of the slit, and bound above and below the bud with thin stripes of bark from poplar and willow twigs. The branches and twigs of the stalk are then bent on themselves into a bundle till on a level with the grafts, which seldom exceed three on the same stock, around which they are loosely bound as a protection from the sun. As soon as it is ascertained by the growth of the bud that the graft has succeeded, the bindings are removed and the leaves and branches of the young tree pruned off. The stocks are then supplied with manure and water at regular intervals, and bear fruit in the third year after being grafted and the fifth of their age. Hardy but inferior varieties of apricot, known as 'surkhcha' and 'sufedcha,' are the trees used as stocks, and the 'kasi' and other approved varieties supply the grafts.

"Ten varieties of apricots are cultivated at Kandahar, of which, first, the kasi; second, the 'charbagi' are the most esteemed. Considerable quantities are dried and exported to Hindustan. The ripe fruit is sliced open on one side, the stone removed, split, its kernel extracted and replaced in the fleshy part of the fruit, which is then laid out on mats or straw in the sun to dry. The sweet ones prepared from over-ripe fruit are called 'ashktak,' whilst the sub-acid ones prepared from the nearly ripe fruit are called 'khubani.' The 'pasras,' so named because it is the last to ripen, is of two varieties, viz., kalan and khurd, the great and small 'pasras.' The 'surkhcha,' 'sufedcha,' 'plan,' 'shams' and 'shakarpara' are inferior vatieties, dried without removing the stone and are known as laiß. They are very acid and are generally used as a relish in many dishes and in sherbats. Gold and silversmiths use a hot infusion of them to clean their metals and give them a bright lustre.

"Of plums there are the 'gurja,' 'ghwara,' and 'alubokhara.' They are allowed to dry on the trees and then shaken off.

"Of peaches there are the 'Tirmai' and 'bahri.' The former are of great size and excellent flavour. The peach is usually grafted on the apricot stock.

"Of cherries there is only one variety. A small, black, acid and inferior variety called 'alubalu.' They make good preserves.

"Of apples the more common varieties are the 'shakar,' 'khuluk,' 'labon,' and sabzed.

"Of quinces there are 'shakar,' 'malana,' and 'turah.' These are cut in slices and dried for use in winter. The seeds are sold separately and used for medicinal and other sherbats; largely exported. The fruit is often preserved whole on account of its agreeable smell.

"Of pomegranates, there are the following varieties;—1, 'panjwai;' 2, 'bam;' 3, 'bedana;' 4, 'habshi;' 5, 'khuluki;' 6, 'galnar,' &c. The first are of great size and excellent flavour, and are exported. The rinds of all the varieties are dried and exported, used by tanners and dyers. The bark, the root of bam, is used as a remedy in diarrhœa and dysentery by the natives.

"There are two varieties of figs: 'makhai,' large and black, in the dry state exported to Hindustan. 'Sada,' a small white variety, consumed at home.

"Of mulberries the common varieties are bedana, ibrahim-khana, danadar, tor, kalauz, shab, tut, pahlawi, sometimes dried for use in winter season.

"Grapes are sometimes trained on frames of wood-work, but most frequently on ridges of earth eight or ten feet high, the vines growing in the trenches between. Nineteen varieties are cultivated at Kandahar, viz., 1, khismish-sufed; 2, kismish-surkh; 3, lal-sufed; 4, lal-surk; 5, sahibi-surk; 6, sahibi-ablak; 7, rocha-surkh; 8, rocha-sufed; 9, khalili; 10, hosani; 11, mehri; 12, aeta; 13, shekh kalli; 14, toran; 15, peshangi; 16, khairogolamani; 17, khatin; 18, amir mahumdi; 19, iskri. Khatin grapes produce manakha raisins. The sahibis produce sun-dried raisins of inferior quality consumed at home. The rochas and toran are inferior varieties, and consumed fresh by the poor. Hosaini and shekh kalli are packed when ripe in cotton, and thus exported. Aeta produces the doghi or abjost raisins, and correspond to the bloom raisins at home. They are thus prepared. The fresh ripe branches are dipped for a moment two or three times into a hot alkaline solution of lime and potash, and then hung up in the shade to dry. The other varieties produce the common shade-dried raisins, which are largely exported. Wine is made in small quantities, but the favourite drink of the Kandaharins, who indulge freely in the forbidden liquor, is a strong spirit distilled from the varieties of kishmish."

The following particulars regarding the trade of Kandahar are extracted from Lumsden's report:—

"In the Kandahar district the chief merchants are either Hindus, Shikarpuris or Persians: of the first there are 350 shops belonging to Uttaradhi, Dakhini, and Khatri castes, and 190 houses of Shikarpuries and others. The Hindus are all cloth-sellers, spice-dealers, and shroffs. The Shikarpuris are cloth-sellers, general fruit-dealers, and agents for large firms in Shikarpur (who have transactions with most of the large cities in Asia); in their hands are all the exchange transactions, and much of the wool trade, which is daily growing into greater importance in this part of the country.

"The following are a few particulars regarding this trade:—At Birjan, Hazara, Herat and Kandahar, when advances are made to the nomads on the future crop, the price on the spot is about 12 Co.'s annas per Kandahari maund of 4 Co.'s seers; but if purchased at the time of shearing, it costs Rs. 1-4 for the same weight; and if taken on credit Rs. 1-8. A load 48 maunds Kandahari, or 192 Co.'s seers, is carried to Kandahar from any of the other districts abovementioned for Co.'s Rs. 12-8, and from this point to Karrachee for the same sum. The reduced rate for the latter distance is accounted for by the road being better, and below Dadar perfectly safe. The agent proceeding with the investment receives ⅔rds of the profits, taking an equivalent share of risk; but if the arrangement with him is made on the Mahamadan principle (known as Mozaribat) when the agent runs no risk, 1 th of the profit is absorbed in his pay.

"The agents in Kandahar say that the tariff of boatbire from Karachee to Bombay varies so much that it is impossible to give even a fair approximation to the expenses of transit, but that the price in Bombay may be put down as Rs. 192 per kandi of 60 Kandahari maunds. Pure white wool is the most marketable, but brown and white are frequently mixed. The wool of Biran and Herat is generally shorn twice a year, and if not exported is manufactured into carpets, bala-zins, manesadi, namads and common felts. The fine wool known as kurak is procured from goats in the Herat, Gazak and Hazara districts.

"The great staple produce of Kandahar is dried fruit, of which apricots, grapes and figs are the chief: of the first there are ten descriptions, namely, surkha, charmagz, kaisai, pasraaei, sadhai, shumshi, phen, murzi, safedcha, pasraaei, miranjani and shakarpara.

"Of grapes there are 18 sorts—rocha, kalachanni, khalali, all early sorts, of which the lastmentioned is the most esteemed; siah, lal, sahibi, kismish i-safed, hussini, kismish-i-surakh, katta, ita, shek ali, taikhuri, khalaghuchack, aimi, kalamak, khail, ghalami, and askari.

"Figs are of two sorts, black and white; the first are never dried, but the latter are picked when perfectly ripe and spread in the sun on beds of straw till nearly dry: each fig is then separately pinched in the centre, so as to turn in the stalk and opposite end, and then throughly dried previous to stringing on long strings, after which they are sent into the market fetching a rupee for every 16 seers.

"Fig trees are propagated from cuttings, but never transplanted.

"Of pomegranates there are five sorts—panjwai, basu, sherin, tussh and bedana: the first are by far the best, then the basu, &c. The panjwai and bedana are those generally exported.

"Alubokharas are of two sorts, black and golden, of which the latter are the best; the first when ripe are dried on straw in the sun, and sell at 20 seers per rupee.

"The following are the eight varieties of mulberries found at Kandahar: parikuk, karma, kalulang, Ibrahim khani, bedana, patavi, siahtul and danadar, the most esteemed of which are the parikuk, patavi and bedana; all are grafted except the danadar.

"Madder is extensively cultivated in the Ghazni and Kandahar districts, and is said to be a very profitable crop, notwithstanding that it takes three years to come to maturity, and is even better if left in the ground for a fourth. The green tops are generally eaten down by sheep till the last year, when the plant is allowed to ripen. The bones of all sheep so fed are said to be coloured, but the flesh is not in any way affected.

(To be continued.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Friday, Dec. 13.)

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer, who rose at one o'clock, replied, amid much cheering from the Conservative benches, that at the proper time the Ministry would accept the challenge given, and, adverting to Lord Hartington's attack on Lord Lytton, he severely censured language which, he said, would debase his authority in the eyes of the people of India. Turn out the Ministry if you can, he said; replace them if you will, and when you have taken their places then recall the Viceroy; but for Heaven's sake do not, while he still remains in that great and important position, endeavour to debase him in the eyes of those over whom he rules by heaping on him epithets and appellations not necessarily connected with his policy alone, but calculated to injure him among those with whom he now acts. A greater injustice was never done to any man. His policy and the policy of the Government are fairly the subject of criticism, but I am bound to say he is most unfairly assailed. His merits are systematically ignored and overlooked, and he is "checked like a bond slave, all his faults observed and conned by rote." What would the native princes of India think of the man who represents the power of this country in India if they are to be influenced by the tirades indulged in against him? I appeal to the condition of India in answer to the noble lord. Never was there a time when the people were more loyal or the native princes better affected than at the present moment. You may say our policy is wrong and that we did wrong in bringing the Indian troops to Malta. But you cannot deny that the native soldiery and the native rulers are cordially and heartily with us. Do you suppose that we should be able to obtain and retain this support and the cordial respect that goes with it if the rule of Lord Lytton were liable to all the changes that you have poured upon it? (Ministerial cheers.) Entering into the defence of the Government, Sir Stafford maintained, first, that they had acted in strict conformity with the letter and spirit of the law, and replied at some length and in detail to the charges of bad faith, misrepresentation, and suppression of information. Passing from personal matters, continued Sir Stafford, I wish to take notice of two serious statements which have been made in the course of these debates. They are serious, because, going forth with the imprimatur of members of authority in the House, they are calculated to do great harm in India and in other countries by giving the impression that there is something underhanded and discreditable in the style in which our diplomacy is conducted. A great deal has been said about the expressions which were used in Lord Salisbury's despatch of Nov. 18, 1875, recommending the Government of India to find—or, if need be, create—an opportunity of communicating with the Amir in order to induce him to reconsider his views as to the reception of a friendly mission.

Mr. Fawcett: The word was "pretext."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: No; the word was "opportunity." It is said that that is a most objectionable passage. It occurs in a despatch in answer to another despatch written from Simla on June 7, signed by Lord Northbrook and the members of his Government. This was the recommendation of Lord Northbrook and the members of his Government. "We recommend that no immediate pressure be put upon the Amir, or any particular anxiety shown by us on the subject, but that advantage be taken of the first favourable opportunity for the purpose of sounding his disposition and representing the benefits which would be derived by Afghanistan from the proposal." To my mind, the main and chief difference between the two passages is that the one was written by Lord Northbrook's Government and the other by Lord Lytton's Government. It was said the other night that nothing was more common in diplomacy than that opportunities should be taken of seeking a reason to communicate with other Governments on important subjects which it is not desirable to approach too abruptly, and certain murmurs were heard as if there was something discreditable in this. I could find scores of instances, even on the part of colleagues of the right hon. gentleman (the hon. member for Greenwich) himself. But I will take an instance not quite so modern. There is no statesman whose praise is more frequently in the mouth of the right hon. gentleman than Mr. Canning, and no Englishman who stands higher for everything that is honest and straightforward than the Duke of Wellington; and yet we find Mr. Canning giving the Duke these instructions:—"The King having been pleased to make choice of your grace to convey to the Emperor Nicholas his congratulations on His Majesty's accession to the throne of Russia, I have received His Majesty's commands to take advantage of the valuable opportunity your grace's access to the Emperor and his Ministers will afford for ascertaining the views of the new Emperor and his Ministers with respect to the affairs of Turkey and Greece, and of endeavouring to come to some direct understanding with the Court of St. Petersburg in this matter." (Opposition cheers). These cheers are just another illustration of the old proverb—that one man may steal a horse, while another dare not look over the hedge. It has been alleged that the Government are indifferent to the sacredness of verbal assurances. There has been no repudiation, that I can find of verbal assurances or of any other on which we were called to act. What took place was this, that in consequence of the uncertainties as to the construction put upon verbal assurances, it was deemed desirable that there should be substituted for them a clear, well-defined, and carefully-drawn treaty, which would be intelligible and from which there could be no escape. It is admitted by the hon. member for Bedford himself that the Amir put a much wider construction than did Lord Northbrook on some of these assurances. I said that I was anxious to come to a clear understanding as to what the real issue before us is, and, in order to understand that issue, it is important to know what was the occasion and cause for these hostilities. That is a point which has been very much discarded. We have been told by some we have gone to war to get a little frontier, while others have said the war is to punish the Amir for the sins of the Amir.

Various other statements have been made which, I think, may be dispelled if we come to consider what the real cause and occasion of the war was. The cause was that a friendly Mission sent by the Government of India to the Amir of Kabul was repelled by him in territory not his own by force, and under circumstances which gave it the character not only of a defiance, but even to some extent of menace; and it was absolutely impossible, when matters had been brought to that pass, that we could do anything but take the steps we did. We could not remain inactive. The security of our frontier and dominion in India depends upon the conviction of the people of India that we are both just and strong, and that we are strong in the sense of using our strength when necessary. Had we not acted, they might have been under the impression that there was a greater Power than ourselves, and that we were afraid to meet him, so that any faltering or wavering at that moment would have been productive of the most serious consequences. But it has been said you might have gone and reckoned with Russia. The point, however, was not that Russia had sent a mission, but that the Amir had refused our Mission, thereby disproving and cutting the ground from his own feet, because he had hitherto refused to receive our Mission on the ground that he should be obliged to receive other Europeans at his Court, and be obliged to receive Russians. Now it is necessary that I should recall the attention of the House to a portion of the conversation at Simla with the Nawab Atta Mahomed Khan, our native agent at Kabul. The agent says:—"Another reason advanced by the Amir for declining the Mission was that a pretext would thereby be afforded to the Russians for deputing a similar Mission to Kabul; that the circumstance of their having given assurances to the contrary would not stop them; that the Russians broke treaties at pleasure, were very pushing in their policy, and feared no one. The recent political history of Europe showed that the English were unable to compel the Russians to adhere to treaties and were equally impotent to arrest Russian aggressions." That was shortly after the Black Sea Treaty was torn up. When matters came to this pass we had no option but to do what we did. The hon. member, in framing his indictment against the Government, has thought fit to stop at certain points in his quotations. His speech reminded me of the title of a little work, "Where to Stop and Why." (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman in a vigorous peroration impressed upon the House the necessity of supporting the Government against the amendment of Mr. Whitbread.

THE DIVISION.

The House finished dividing at half-past two, and the numbers declared were—

For Mr. Whitbread's amendment ...	227
Against ...	328
Majority for the Government...	101

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheering.

The report of the Address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to three o'clock.

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In Bottle.

Cash Qts. Rs. a.	Cash Pts. Rs. a.		Credit Qts. Rs. a.	Credit Pts. Rs. a.
33 8	35 4	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON (After Dinner Wines)	35 0	37 8
28 4	30 0	" RAUZAN	29 8	31 8
25 4	27 4	" PALMER	26 8	28 0
22 0	24 0	" LA ROSE (Dinner Wines)	23 0	25 0
19 4	21 0	ST. JULIEN	20 0	22 8
16 12	18 12	CANTENAC	17 8	19 8
15 0	16 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite	15 8	17 0
12 8	14 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Breakfast	13 0	15 8
12 0	14 0	PAUILLAC do. for Cup	12 8	14 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Cash 46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		Credit 46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
270 0	ST. JULIEN	293 0
236 0	CANTENAC	256 0
190 0	ST. ESTEPHE	205 0
137 0	MEDOC	146 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

BORDEAUX—White.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
24 0	25 12	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white capsule	20 0	22 0
15 8	...	GRAVES	16 0	...

BURGUNDY—Red.

33 0	34 12	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavour	20 0	...
40 4	41 8	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8

BURGUNDY—White.

26 12	28 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	...	VERMOUTH	20 0	...

SHERRY.
We call special attention to these—

Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.			Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	AMONTILLADO A 1, rare, old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
27 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 8
28 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured, soft, pale	black seal	29 8
25 4	VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	26 8
24 0	OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	25 0
22 0	MANZANILLA	red seal	23 0
21 0	PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	VINO DE PASTO remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	21 0
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
37 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 8
32 8	MADEIRA, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

Cash 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	Cash 13¾ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	Cash 27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	Cash 54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		Credit 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs.	Credit 13¾ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	Credit 27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	Credit 54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
42 4	124 0	241 0	472 0	Vino Puro	44	136	264	517
38 4	113 0	216 0	424 0	Manzanilla	40	123	236	463
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal	37	112	217	420
34 8	94 4	184 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto	36	102	195	380
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal	34	86	163	320

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical.
Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

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Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
51 0	54 0	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" Plume "Extra Dry" so labelled	53 8	56 8
50 4	53 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	52 8	55 8
31 8	...	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales" per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	...
43 0	45 12	FINE DRY SPARKLING	45 0	48 0
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadev's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	26 8	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	HOCK, SPARKLING RUDESHEIMER, very choice	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	HOCK, excellent Wine	32 0	...
43 0	45 0	MOSELLE, NONPAREIL (extra quality)	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	MOSELLE, MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	32 0	...

STILL GERMAN WINES.

48 8	50 8	HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superior	51 0	53 0
40 8	...	" MARCOBRUNNER	42 8	...
33 12	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	35 8	...
29 8	31 8	HOCK, RUDESHEIMER, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	" HOCHHEIMER, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	" LAUBENHEIMER, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
25 12	27 12	RED HOCK, ASSMANHAUSER	27 0	29 0
30 0	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	31 8	...
30 8	32 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavour	32 0	34 0

PORT.

36 4	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	...
26 4	28 4	INVALID'S full-bodied, gold Capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	DESSERT WINE, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	AN EXCELLENT WINE, red seal	20 0	22 0
23 0	...	St. MARTIN'S MALAGA, SACRAMENTAL WINE	24 0	...

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26 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	*	27 0
14 0	" in Flasks	*	14 8
8 8	" Half Flasks	*	8 12
28 0	White Capsule, delicate flavour	**	29 0
15 0	" in Flasks	**	15 8
31 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***	33 0
16 4	" in Flasks	***	16 12
34 12	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	****	36 0
18 4	" in Flasks	****	19 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old		47 0
22 4	RUM, the finest old Jamaica		23 0
26 0	" fine "Pineapple"		27 0
20 8	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		21 0
22 4	FIELD'S GIN		23 0
22 4	WHISKY, Scotch, fine old extra quality		23 0
23 4	" Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure		24 0
26 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best		27 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial		18 8

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Cash. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		Credit. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
14 8	Cognac, *****	15 0
12 8	" ****	13 0
10 12	" ***	11 0
10 0	" *	10 4

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.
Empty Jars 1 Gal. .... Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 " .... " 3 0 "
Do. do. 4 " .... " 4 0 "
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Cash Qts. Rs. a.	Cash Pts. Rs. a.		Credit Qts. Rs. a.	Credit Pts. Rs. a.
49 0	51 0	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN, per Bottle	7 4	...
6 0	...	Do. YELLOW "	6 4	...
51 4	55 0	MARASCHINO DE ZARA, best	53 8	57 8
7 8	...	NOYEAU DE MARTINIQUE	49 8	...
37 0	...	CREME DE NOYEAU	38 8	...
38 12	40 12	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
20 8	...	ORANGE BITTERS, best	21 0	...
30 12	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	32 0	...
...	27 8	ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Choice	...	28 8

January, 1879.

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Best Black Ducape Silk......... " 1 0, 1 8, 1 12
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Plain colors, all the new shades......... " 1 4, 1 8
White Dress Ties, all widths......... " 0 8
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L. STEFFANAUER, Esq., Bombay. BOMBAY, 31st October 1878.
SIR,—In reply to your enquiry, I am glad to say that the Silver Hunting cased Lever Watch I bought of you in June last has been keeping pucca time ever since, I may therefore say that I am quite satisfied with my purchase.
I remain, Sir, Yours faithfully,
SAM. K. SNOW.

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